

GENERAL LIBRARY,  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
AUG 4 1911

THE

# Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

AUGUST, 1911

VOL. 36. NO. 8

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,  
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00.



MONTHLY NUMBERS, 35 cts.

*Price to Europe, or other countries in the union 16s. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.*

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter R. R. BOWKER Co., Publishers.

# EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,

English, American and Colonial Library Agency.

  
ESTABLISHED 1856  


English and Foreign New and Second-hand Books, Government Publications, Magazines, Periodicals, Continuations, &c., and everything for the Library. Bookbinding of highest grade at strictly competitive prices.

We are essentially the Agents for the "busy man," and have built up  
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR

**PROMPTNESS. ECONOMY.  
EFFICIENCY, and STRAIGHT DEALING**

**Proved by the retention of a large clientele for over  
Half-a-Century.**

**And a constantly increasing Business.**

We minimize your time and trouble, and bring intelligence to bear upon your requirements.

We study your best interests whether the order be a single book or large consignment.

We were pioneers in Library work in the early fifties, and by dint of personal attention to details and the adoption of up-to-date methods

WE ARE STILL LEADING.

Small orders despatched by mail, large consignments by quickest and cheapest route; when desired we prepay freight, clearing at the Customs, and express and deliver the goods to your door; you are thus saved trouble, delay and expense; there is but one invoice and only one bill to pay.

**We want to do business with you, and we know we can  
make it worth your while to do business with us.**

**A trial order will convince you of this.**

Estimates and terms per return. Correspondence invited on all Library topics.  
Let us have your list of desiderata.

Accounts rendered in British or U. S. Currency as desired.

---

## EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,

14, GRAPE STREET, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY, 16, BEAVER STREET.

## The Library Journal

VOL. 36. NO. 8. AUGUST, 1911

## Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, PASADENA, CAL.		A LIBRARY REPORT IN VERSE . . . . .	439
Frontispiece . . . . .		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	437
EDITORIALS . . . . .	397	Committee on bookbinding . . . . .	
New edition of the Decimal Classification . . . . .		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS . . . . .	437
Printed catalog cards . . . . .		Pennsylvania . . . . .	
Civil service as applied to libraries . . . . .		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	437
New York library school . . . . .		Massachusetts . . . . .	
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE METHODS AS AFFECTING		Vermont . . . . .	
LIBRARIES. — <i>Judson T. Jennings</i> . . . . .	399	LIBRARY CLUBS . . . . .	434
THE BASIS OF SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR		Milwaukee . . . . .	
PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK. — <i>Franklin F.</i>		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES . . . . .	434
<i>Hopper</i> . . . . .	406	New York . . . . .	
CLASSIFICATION: A BRIEF CONCEPT OF PRESENT-		Ontario . . . . .	
DAY LIBRARY PRACTICE. — <i>C. Martel</i> . . . . .	410	Western Reserve . . . . .	
CHECKING SERIAL PUBLICATIONS. — <i>W. R. Reinick</i> . . . . .	410	REVIEWS . . . . .	435
BEST BOOK CARDS . . . . .	420	Towers. Dictionary catalogue of the op-	
SOME INCONSISTENCIES IN THE BOOKBINDING		erettas and operettas which have been per-	
ART. — <i>John J. Pieger</i> . . . . .	421	formed on the public stage . . . . .	
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS . . . . .	423	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY . . . . .	436
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA . . . . .	424	Periodicals . . . . .	
A. L. A. COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION . . . . .	424	American libraries . . . . .	
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE . . . . .	424	Foreign . . . . .	
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE, PASADENA,		LIBRARIANS . . . . .	439
CAL. . . . .	425	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION . . . . .	439
THE PLACE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE		BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	441
COMMUNITY. — <i>H. E. Haines</i> . . . . .	426	NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	443
THE PROBLEM OF THE UNUSED BOOK. — <i>S. H.</i>		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS . . . . .	444
<i>Ranck</i> . . . . .	428	Problems of the Desk Assistant . . . . .	
COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN THE LIBRARY WEEK PRO-		LIBRARY CALENDAR . . . . .	444
GRAM . . . . .	429		

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw. G.) & Sons . . . . .	inside front cover	Jenkins (W. R.) Co. . . . .	10
A. L. A. Pub. Board . . . . .	3	Library Supplies (Dealers in) . . . . .	10
American News Company . . . . .	9	Ludermilk (W. H.) & Co. . . . .	11
Art Metal Construction Company . . . . .	4	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. . . . .	2
Baker & Taylor Company . . . . .	8	Malkan, Hy. . . . .	4th cover page
Baker's Great Book Shop . . . . .	11	Publishers' Weekly, Office of . . . . .	12
Bernier (Albert) Publishing House . . . . .	11	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons . . . . .	2
Books Wanted . . . . .	10	Quaritch, Bernard . . . . .	2
Booksellers (Directory of) . . . . .	3d cover page	Rademakers, W. H. . . . .	11
Brockhaus, F. A. . . . .	11	Scribner's (Charles) Sons . . . . .	8
Chivers Bookbinding Co. . . . .	6	Snead & Co. Iron Works . . . . .	5
Dura Binding Co. . . . .	6	Sothern (H.) & Co. . . . .	11
Emerson, Gilbert D. . . . .	6	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown . . . . .	7
Forbes, Hy. . . . .	10	Terquem, Em . . . . .	8
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co. . . . .	9	Tice & Lynch . . . . .	11
Hinds & Noble . . . . .	10	Wanamaker, John . . . . .	8

## Library Orders

We have conducted a special department for many years that has been exceptionally successful in filling book orders from

### **PUBLIC LIBRARIES SCHOOLS, COLLEGES and UNIVERSITIES**

No house in the entire country has better facilities for handling this class of business, as our comprehensive stock covering all departments of literature and all grades of books, enables us to offer the promptest service possible.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

**A.C. McCLURG & CO.**  
CHICAGO

NEW YORK:  
27 and 29 W. 23d St.

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**

LONDON:  
24 Bedford St., Strand

### *Library Agents*

**S**UPPLYING PUBLIC LIBRARIES was one of the special features of the Putnam House when established by the founder in 1841. Particular attention has been given by the Management since then to this branch of the business and it has greatly increased. We offer facilities possessed by no other house for **thorough, efficient, intelligent, and economical service.** Our branch house in London gives us peculiar advantages in this connection. On our list of regular customers are numerous public and college libraries throughout the country.

Fifteen years ago the United States Naval Equipment Bureau began to place libraries on each vessel in the Navy. Every battleship and cruiser to-day has admirably selected libraries comprising general literature as well as technical books, for both officers and crew.

The contracts for supplying these libraries are awarded by strict competitive bids. It speaks well for the efficiency of our Library Department that **the libraries of at least 85 per cent of the vessels come from Putnams.**

We are always ready to make competitive offers for library contracts, when the conditions are such that fair competition is really practicable.

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**



**AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*****Publishing Board*****78 E. WASHINGTON ST., - CHICAGO, ILL.**

---

**A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy.**

The following chapters are now ready. Each chapter forms a separate pamphlet, price, 10 cents each; in lots of 50 or more, 4 cents each.

- I. **American Library History.** By C. K. BOLTON.
- II. **Library of Congress.** By W. W. BISHOP.
- IV. **The College and University Library.** By J. I. WYER, Jr.
- XVII. **Order and Accession Department.** By F. F. HOPPER.
- XXII. **Reference Department.** By E. C. RICHARDSON.
- XXVI. **Bookbinding.** By A. L. BAILEY.

**Supplement, 1909-10, to Kroeger's Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books.**

Compiled by ISADORE G. MUDGE. Uniform in size and style with the Guide. pp. 24.....Price, 25 cents

**Guide to Reference Books.**

By ALICE B. KROEGER. Teaches a knowledge of reference books quickly, and serves as a guide to their selection. New edition.....Price, \$1.50

**U. S. Government Documents in Small Libraries.**

By J. I. WYER, JR.....Price, 15 cents

**Cataloging for Small Libraries.**

By THERESA HITCHLER.....Price, 15 cents

**Subject Index to the A. L. A. Booklist.**

The best list of books since the A. L. A. Catalog.....Price, 25 cents

**550 Children's Books.**

A purchase list for public libraries. By HARRIET H. STANLEY.....Price, 15 cents

## Over 600 Libraries are Equipped With "Art Metal" Steel Furniture

**Originators  
and Largest  
Manufacturers of Metal  
Furniture.**

**L**IBRARIANS, as custodians of valuable collections, are vitally interested in the "Art Metal" method of fire prevention. So many libraries have been destroyed by inflammable fixtures and furniture that steel is now regarded as the only suitable material for the equipment of such buildings.

The "Art Metal" product is more extensively used than any other for the fireproofing of library interiors. Our plant is the largest in the world, and offers through its staff of trained designers the best obtainable service for the assistance of librarians in planning library equipment.

### "ART METAL" Steel Book Stacks

offer a number of forms of shelf construction—each designed to meet individual requirements. Our "Standard" and "All Wrought" Bracket Stacks are in use in hundreds of public and private libraries—each installation a convincing testimonial of "Art Metal" superiority.

We build *complete* furnishings for libraries in steel and bronze: stacks, fixtures and furniture; and work either from architects' designs, or prepare original plans.

We have interesting information for librarians who are contemplating new or remodelled interiors, and we welcome all opportunities of demonstrating the value of our services without charge for preliminary plans and estimates.

**Send for  
Illustrated  
Literature**

*We shall be pleased to send you some views of typical "Art Metal" library equipment—showing the various types of stacks and furniture. A Postal will bring them.*

---

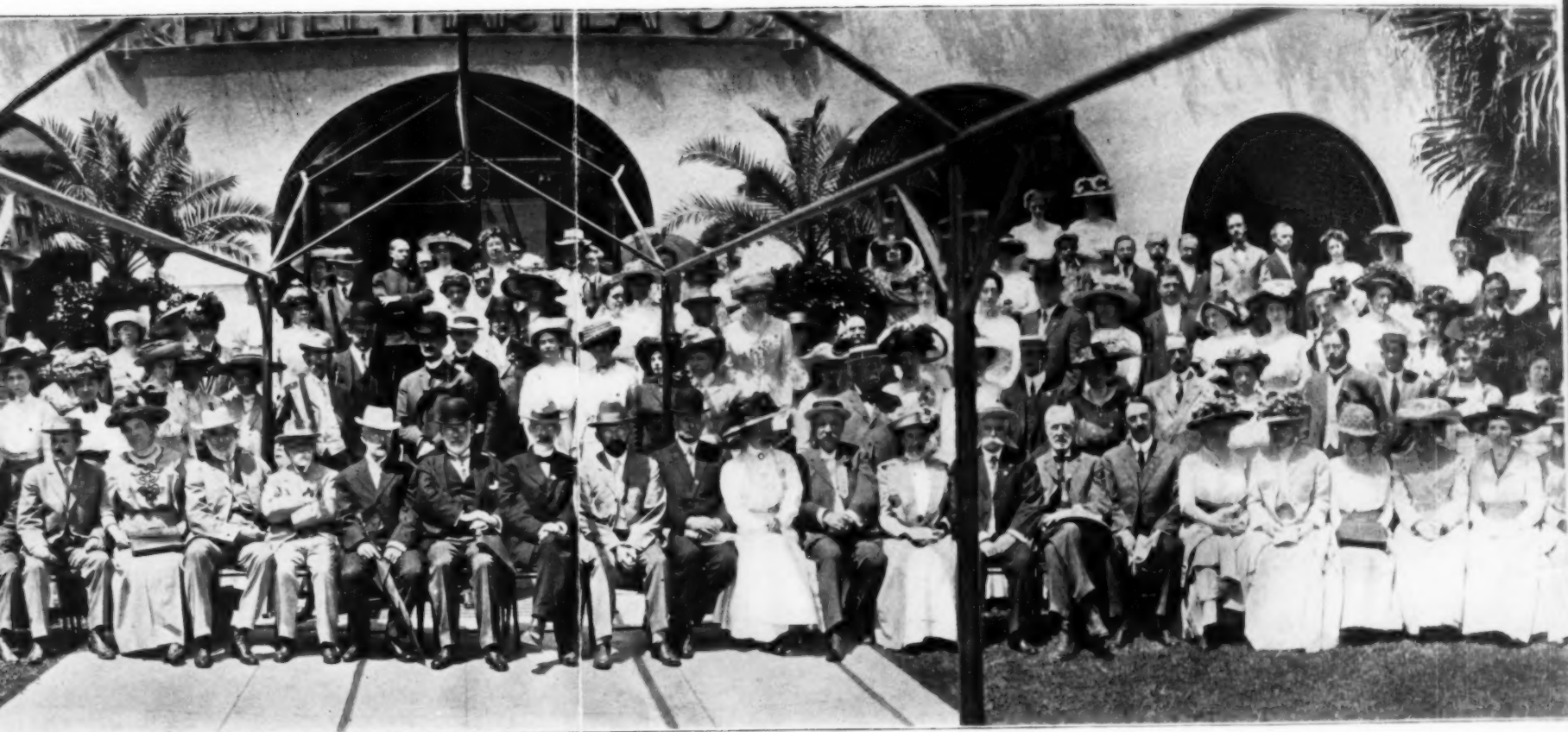
**ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.**

**Jamestown, N. Y.**

*Branch Offices in All Principal Cities*







AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION -- PASADENA CONFERENCE, MAY 18-24, 1911



Panama Pacific Photographic Co.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

AUGUST, 1911

NO. 8

THE recent publication of the long-expected seventh edition of the Dewey decimal classification marks another mile post on the highway of library progress. There have been few more remarkable feats than the development by Mr. Dewey in his collegiate years of this application of the decimal system to book classification. In the thirty-five years since the first publication, the advantages of the system have brought it into such general use that probably nine-tenths of the wide-awake libraries of this country rely upon the "D. C.," and it has been making its way, though less rapidly and generally, into European practice. The Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie based the development of its own work on this scheme, with differentia in details on which comparison with this seventh edition of the "D. C." will be interesting and enlightening. A remarkable feature of the Brussels scheme has been its ingenious addition of subsidiary marks or methods which indicate special relations of subclasses or of books within them. There were of course in the original scheme of Mr. Dewey misfits of classification, or rather of juxtaposition, which have been criticised and which he himself would now prefer to have otherwise; on the other hand, once standardization is effected, the arguments for change must be very strong to justify rearrangement. Taken all in all, the "D. C." is a phenomenon, not simply in library relations, but in linguistic relations and in coördination generally, worthy of careful consideration from every point of view; and we hope at no distant date to present an adequate review of the seventh edition with these large considerations in mind.

It was a singular omission from the Pasadena program that no report was called for at the general session from the delegates to the important international congresses at Brussels last year, and that the subject of the Anglo-American cataloging rules was not even mentioned there. An important step in line

with the national and international development promoted by these congresses was nevertheless taken in the provision by the Council for a committee to promote the coördination in printed catalog cards. This committee includes leading authorities on the subject in most of the libraries which are printing or which contemplate printing catalog cards; and the deliberations and actions of this committee, at this opportune time, should result in approaches toward standardization which will permit the general use of printed cards in each library without duplication and waste of effort in any library. Most of the libraries have adopted the standard size, used notably in the Library of Congress as well as in the A. L. A. cards; Harvard will adopt the standard size for its recataloging, and it is to be hoped that the Boston Public Library, which has printed on a larger card, in such wise that it may be trimmed to standard size, will definitely return to the fold and make its cards interchangeable with those of other printing libraries. Abroad the time is ripe for international coördination, and the American committee should be of effectiveness toward this end. It was agreed at Brussels that the Anglo-American cataloging rules should be made as far as practicable the basis for an international system, and there was every disposition to develop printed catalog cards on similar international lines. At the round table held at the Institute on this subject, the Royal Library of Berlin, through its representative, showed a truly catholic and sympathetic spirit, and it is now reported that the British Museum authorities are not so adverse as was supposed to looking forward toward international coördination and coöperation. When the next international congresses are held it should be possible to report more advances in this direction, in which the American committee should prove most helpful.

WE print elsewhere in full Mr. Jennings' able paper on civil service reform methods which called forth considerable comment at

Pasadena. It was the sentence "civil service (*sic*) . . . has been applied in few libraries and has not been a success in them," which provoked instant protest from several who coincided otherwise in Mr. Jennings' positions, and which led to the motion for a discussion. The motion was carried, but not carried out—for the reason that at the ensuing sessions the crowded program left no opportunity for discussion of any sort. In this connection librarians will do well to re-read the excellent paper giving the experience of individual libraries and librarians presented by Miss Helen E. Haines during library week in 1906, and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1906. In both Mr. Jennings' and Miss Haines' papers the advantages and disadvantages of the merit system as applied through examinations are admirably set forth, partly through the statements of librarians of experience in this field. There is essential unanimity on the part of librarians who have experienced and suffered the difficulties and vexations incident to appointments in large libraries and the disadvantages from ill-considered examinations. It cannot too often be emphasized that modern library development in America has been closely coincident with the development of "civil service reform," and if the "spoils system," prevalent in 1876, had not been superseded by the "merit system," the library progress in this country since that time would have been practically impossible. Only those who knew conditions of thirty-five years ago can fully appreciate what this means, for under old conditions librarian and trustees would have been hounded by politicians for every "job" in their control, and the chief librarianship in many cities would have been a fat place for a political henchman.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTE.**—The Pasadena conference photograph unfortunately arrived from California too late for inclusion in the July number, and is furnished with this number, although it should have been frontispiece to the July number. It is the work of the Panama Pacific Photographic Company, of San Francisco, and proves to be one of the best of the convention photographs, although taken in front of the Hotel Maryland in the blazing sun of noonday.

PLANS are rapidly taking shape for the fall meeting of the New York State Library Association, which will be held in New York City for the week beginning Sept. 25. The meeting should be an unusual one in attendance, as many librarians outside the Association membership are expected through the meetings of the Special Libraries Association, the A. L. A. Publishing Board and College and reference section, and the American Library Institute. With such speakers as Mayor Gaynor, Dr. Billings, President Nicholas Murray Butler, and Mr. John M. Glenn, and Mrs. Elmendorf, president of the American Library Association, the program is one of unusual promise. Interesting features of the convention will be the reception extended to the Association by the New York Library Club; also a luncheon by the Long Island Library Club, after which it is planned to take the delegates for an automobile ride through the park, along the shore drive, and through other attractive parts of the city. As it is probable that headquarters will be at the Park Avenue Hotel, opportunity to reach meeting places will be easily afforded.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE.

*To the Editor of the Library Journal.*

MAY I call your attention to a misunderstanding evidenced in your editorial statement of July, that the library school of the New York Public Library "will incidentally serve the purpose of the apprentice class within the New York Public Library scheme"?

The former apprentice course trained in the methods of the New York Public Library only, and the apprentices were eligible only for grade D, the lowest grade of the library service. A large part of the training consisted of practice in the branch libraries and was planned largely for the benefit of the libraries. The school will give the same first-year training, in comparative methods, to all who enter, and the same certificate. It will offer no elementary course. The amount and variety of practice will be assigned with reference to the needs of the students rather than to those of the library; and certificate-holders who apply for positions in the library will be eligible for grade C.

For present needs, a method of supplying grade D assistants, formerly the task of the apprentice class, has been decided upon by the library and will be announced shortly.

Very truly

MARY W. PLUMMER.

## MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE AS AFFECTING LIBRARIES\*

BY JUDSON T. JENNINGS, *Librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.*

IN searching for the beginnings of civil service reform or the application of the merit system, we find that while the majority of the appointments to the civil service in the British Empire previous to 1855 were made by nomination, still in some of the government departments in England examinations as a test for appointment had been in use since 1834. By 1870 the principle of open competition had been established there as a general rule.

It was the intention of the founders of the American government that the tenure of office in the government employ should be permanent or at least during good behavior, and this laudable idea was rigidly adhered to during the first forty years in the life of the Republic. In 1820, however, Congress passed what was called the "Four years' tenure of office" act, which opened the doors of the service to all the evils of the spoils system. This act was suggested by an appointing officer, who wished to use the power it gave in order to secure his own nomination for the presidency, and was passed without debate and apparently without any conception of its effect. The theory that "to the victor belong the spoils" was not actually applied, however, until 1829, or nine years after the passage of the act. In 1836 the four-year rule was further extended to include postmasters, and it rapidly became the practice to regard public office not as an agency for the transaction of public business, but as a tremendous political power or piece of party machinery. These corrupting influences steadily increased and developed a system of spoils and corruption that culminated in the assassination of a President. The death of Garfield at the hands of a disgruntled office-seeker undoubtedly gave a great impetus to the civil service reform movement. The spoils system had previously been vigorously opposed in the Senate by such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun, but the fight was long and hard and the sentiment in favor of reform gathered force

slowly. In 1867 Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, made a report to the House of Representatives recommending the establishment of a merit system. This report was submitted again in 1868. In 1871 a clause in the general appropriation bill authorized the President to appoint a commission to prescribe rules for admission to the civil service. Under this authority, President Grant named the first civil service commission, but this first movement was entirely suspended in 1875. Two years later, in 1877, the Civil Service reform League was organized and this league gave valuable help in bringing about the reform. The movement was also ably supported by George William Curtis and other men of great prominence in public life. "Every four years," said Mr. Curtis, "the whole machinery of the government is pulled to pieces. The country presents a most ridiculous, revolting and disheartening spectacle. The business of the nation, the legislation of Congress, are subordinated to distributing the plunder among eager partisans."

The real beginning of civil service in this country was made in 1883 when Congress passed the Pendleton act for the remedy of the abuse known as the spoils system. This act empowered the President to determine from time to time by executive order what classes of the public service should come under the civil service law. The national civil service at first covered only 14,000 positions, but its scope has been extended by each succeeding President until it includes at the present time about 240,000 positions, or 60 per cent. of the total number of government employees. The inauguration of the system at Washington has been followed by its adoption in six of the states and in about 100 cities, and also in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Unlike many of the other prominent reform movements, such as woman suffrage, prohibition, popular election of senators and uniform divorce laws, the civil service reform movement has steadily gained headway and has at all times had popular support. A

\*Read before American Library Association, Pasadena, May 20, 1911.

somewhat significant indication of this public support is the fact that what was formerly known as "civil service reform" has popularly come to be known by the shorter name of "civil service." The present sentiment in regard to the movement is well stated by the Board of Freeholders of Kansas City in the following words: "Any city in the present state of municipal advancement and progress which has no provision for civil service is as much behind the times as a city without electric lights, telephones or street cars." The commission form of government now being adopted by so many cities usually provides for the selection of employees by a civil service system, and there is little doubt that the popular support given to civil service reform will cause it to be adopted sooner or later for all municipalities.

In view of these facts it is time that we as librarians and as the American Library Association should pause to consider the advantages and disadvantages of civil service, especially as applied to libraries. Is it desirable that assistants in our city libraries should be selected by municipal civil service commissions? Or, to state the question in a broader way, what is the best and safest method of selecting library workers? Is there any better plan than that of selection by the civil service commission? One obvious method of approaching the problem would be to ask: To what extent has municipal civil service been applied to public libraries? And with what result? Are public libraries under civil service better or worse than libraries not under civil service? Some two years ago, when investigating this question in connection with the Seattle Public Library, which was at that time operating under a civil service law, we sent to 53 different libraries one of those ponderous communications so heartily welcomed by the busy librarian, a *questionnaire*. The 53 libraries to which this list of 25 questions was sent included all in cities of over 100,000, as well as all that we knew to be under municipal civil service, and a few smaller libraries because of their reputation for good management or because they were near Seattle. The answers sent us in reply to the *questionnaire* showed that of the 53 public libraries only 9 were controlled by municipal civil service, 8 of the 9 reported

unsatisfactory results, although only 4 of the 9 were under as rigid restrictions as the Seattle Public Library then was. None of these nine civil service libraries took high rank among libraries. The nine were: Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Seattle, Everett, New Haven, Syracuse, New Orleans. Perhaps I may be pardoned for mentioning the names since Seattle is included in the list.

The general conclusions that may be reached, then, from this investigation are that civil service has been applied to comparatively few of our public libraries, only about 17 per cent., and in these it has not been a success. The statement has just been made that eight of the nine libraries having civil service reported dissatisfaction with the plan. I might add that a short time after making this investigation, it was my privilege to visit the ninth library—the one that had no complaint to offer when replying to our *questionnaire*. The assistant who showed me about had been employed there 17 years and he explained to me that the service in the library was much inferior in character and spirit since the installation of civil service. Several of the nine libraries mentioned were hoping to substitute internal for municipal civil service. The Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, two strong institutions, had already made this change, and with great joy I may add that Seattle has since followed suit. So that in Seattle we no longer have to say, "We are nine," but rather, "They are eight."

A second method of approaching this question might well be the reverse of the above; that is, of the 53 cities investigated, how many have municipal civil service systems, and of these how many exempt the public library from the control of such system. We find that 28 of the 53 cities have civil service commissions and that in 19 of these 28 the library is exempt. In many of these 19 cities, notably Pittsburgh and Buffalo, the libraries take high rank. From this point of approach, then, we learn that the majority of civil service cities have considered it advisable to exempt the public library and that the results seem to justify the exemption. The most notable exemption in this country is the Library of Congress. While civil service is in

force in most of the departments at Washington, it is not applied to the Library of Congress. The Librarian of Congress has the authority to select and employ the best available assistants without examination. The question of placing the Library of Congress under national civil service was discussed at great length by a congressional committee in 1897 when that library was thoroughly reorganized and placed in its new building. Several prominent librarians were called to testify before this committee. It was finally decided to leave the power of appointment in the hands of the librarian without civil service restrictions. The wisdom of that decision has since been amply justified. It would be hard to find to-day a better managed library or a more efficient staff. A few extracts from the evidence given at this investigation are worth quoting.

Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, testified: "I think that the librarian who is responsible for the results in so great and useful an institution should have the selection of the means of accomplishing those results."

Melvil Dewey, State Librarian of New York: "The head of the library should have power to dispense with the services of any one found incompetent for his place and of the people who become mere machines and do their work perfunctorily, only to get out as soon as their hours are over."

Representative Quigg asked Mr. Herbert Putnam, then librarian at Boston: "Should you be willing to have the selection of your employees so far taken out of your hands that you were compelled to choose from a list of two or three alleged-to-be-qualified persons, which list was submitted to you by a board of examiners over which you had no authority?"

Mr. Putnam: "I should be willing only in place of worse evils, if I saw those to exist; I mean greater embarrassments. . . . It is much easier to test technical library training, library science, than it is to test persons of administrative ability. . . . I should say that if the Librarian of Congress is absolutely free from political control in the selection of his men, if he will not have to recommend persons who are forced upon him, then it is safe to leave it to him. . . .

I believe that librarians in general if they have the responsibility vested in them . . . will not misuse their authority. . . .

"I believe so much in the centering of responsibility and I deem it of so much advantage that the men that are finally responsible should choose their subordinates that I would not altogether favor a civil service in the selection of the employees in the Congressional Library."

Mr. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, testified: "I am not prepared to recommend a system by which any library is brought under any sort of supervision from outside parties."

Mr. Harris, Commissioner of Education, testified in favor of "efficient clerks, such as library schools furnish, because they can do more work in a day each than six unskilled persons can do." It seems quite evident that Mr. Harris had tried both kinds.

Mr. Putnam was afterwards appointed Librarian of Congress and had an opportunity to put his theories into practice. After nine years' experience, he wrote in answer to our questions: "During the past nine years political influence has not impaired the efficiency of appointments to the Library of Congress, although this was not protected by the civil service system. That it has not done so is due in part to patient representation and consistent action by the librarian, but also to the fundamental desire of Congress as a whole to promote efficiency in the service. . . .

"Applicants quite commonly write to senators or representatives asking their influence or recommendations, and communications are frequently received from senators and representatives. They are treated as introductions, but see paragraph in red at the head of the application form."

The paragraph which is printed in red at the head of this form reads as follows: "In view of these requirements, any recommendations or 'endorsements' of a political nature are not merely unnecessary, but a disadvantage to the applicant as suggesting considerations in the appointment not recognized by law."

He also adds: "The decision of the librarian in dismissal as in appointment is final."

In the scheme of library service adopted by the library board after the Seattle library



became exempt is the following sentence: "Appointments to positions in the library service will, so far as possible, be based on merit only, and recommendations from members of the board of trustees or the use of influence or pressure of any kind to secure an appointment will be considered prejudicial to the interests of the candidate." The scheme of library service, including this sentence, was unanimously adopted by the board.

Another important instance of the exemption of libraries is the new civil service law in the state of Wisconsin. This law was adopted in 1905 and is considered by experts as one of the best and most scientific codes. As stated in the *Canadian Magazine* for April, 1906—"There are necessarily certain persons exempt from the control of the Wisconsin civil service commission. These comprise chiefly those selected by the people, all professors, teachers and librarians, and heads of the state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions."

So far as I have been able to ascertain the British Museum is not under civil service, although it is practically a department of the government, and appointments to positions in the English government departments are usually controlled by civil service examinations.

If now we approach this question from still another viewpoint and compare the library with other similar institutions, we find that the public library is most often classed with the public school as an educational institution. Every succeeding number of the periodical "Public libraries" reminds us that the public library is an integral part of public education. The justification for the support of libraries by public tax is chiefly on the ground that they are educational institutions. To what extent, then, we may ask, are teachers selected by municipal civil service commissions? I have been unable to discover any city in the United States where teachers are chosen in that way. In investigating this subject we discovered a draft of a model civil service law for cities, prepared by Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, and in this law superintendents, principals, and teachers in the school system of the city are placed in the unclassified or exempt class. This is

strong testimony in view of the fact that the Civil Service Reform League is composed of civil service enthusiasts and is usually exerting its efforts to extend the scope of the system.

It is thought that character and personality are such important qualifications for successful teachers that they could not be well chosen by competitive examination. Also that the schools are so closely in touch with the people that there is little danger of their coming under political control, and further that the schools are under the control of non-partisan boards of trustees, and therefore not in the same danger as the single headed city department.

Every one of these reasons for exempting schools applies with equal force to libraries. It is true that every teacher is required to hold a state certificate and that this certificate is secured by passing an examination, but it is a qualifying, not a competitive, examination and the plan is entirely different from civil service.

The advantages claimed for civil service are: That it prevents appointments through political influence; that it selects for each position the best qualified candidate; that it promotes continuity of service by protecting employees from removal when the administration changes, or for insufficient reasons; that it is democratic, the opportunity for appointment being open to every citizen; and finally that it saves the time of the appointing officer.

On close examination or in actual practice many of these claims appear to be not well founded. It does, in the majority of cases, eliminate politics. This is the main purpose of civil service, and the strongest argument in its favor. If your library is under political control and there is no other way out, by all means take the civil service route, as it is undoubtedly better than the political road.

There is no question but that the operation of the civil service law has greatly improved the conditions in the government departments at Washington and elsewhere for such positions as could be fairly well filled by competitive examination and where the only alternative was the spoils system. It has produced greater economy and efficiency. Many unnecessary positions have been abolished. Sta-



bility has been secured in the service. Superfluous positions are no longer desired, since it is impossible to give such places to favorites. Employees are no longer required to contribute to campaign funds. It is claimed that a saving of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in salaries has resulted.

For these reasons the civil service commissions and the advocates of civil service are always trying to extend the scope of its application, and are constantly on the defensive to prove that it may be successfully applied even to positions requiring expert, or technical, or confidential service. By executive order in 1909 the President extended the service to include the lower grades in the diplomatic service. By another order in 1908 over 15,000 fourth class postmasters were placed in the competitive class. Chemists in the government service are now selected by civil service examinations. The additional clerical force for the 13th census was so chosen. In 1910 assistant postmasters and clerks in first and second class postoffices were included.

In New York City Mayor Gaynor has decided in favor of placing the selection of probation officers in the hands of the civil service commission. They were formerly appointed by a board of judges. This change has also been made in Buffalo in spite of the fact that many students of probation claim that the character of the work of probation officers demands peculiar personal qualifications that cannot be brought out or measured in a competitive examination.

The civil service commissions and advocates are also constantly making and urging changes in the rules to overcome the difficulties heretofore supposed to be inherent in the system. One of the most important changes was that made last year in Chicago, where the rules were so amended as to provide for efficiency tests and records kept up to date in the office of the civil service commission for all civil service employees.

The New York City scheme also provides for such efficiency records, but they are made by and kept in the department and submitted to the civil service commission only at annual periods. They apparently are not so thorough, nor are the results so rigorously applied as in the Chicago plan.

Civil service rules have been confined heretofore to appointments and removals only, and paid no attention to the employee during his term of service. These new efficiency records, if widely applied, will probably have an important effect. In Chicago they are to form the basis for adjustment of salaries and for promotions or reductions in rank, as well as for removals. If applied to libraries this might have the obvious advantage of relieving the librarian of embarrassment, since promotions, removals, reductions in rank, and salary would be based on the candidate's own record as shown by his efficiency card, and not on what he probably would regard as the bad judgment or personal enmity of the librarian. Most librarians, however, would prefer to submit to the embarrassment rather than have such important matters taken out of their hands.

Another change now being made is designed to overcome the objection that an examination is no test of personality. This is supposed to be accomplished by an oral test in addition to the written examination. In spite, however, of these extensions in the service and improvements in the rules, we find that civil service is admitted even by its advocates to be not ideal, but merely better than the spoils system. Senator Lodge, who is an ardent advocate of civil service, made the following admission on the floor of the Senate:

"Nor do I undertake to defend the merit system as an ideal or as an absolutely perfect system. Very few things of human manufacture are perfect, certainly civil service is not. The real proposition is that it is better than the patronage system. If the head of a department could select his own subordinates there would be no need of competitive examinations, or of an artificial system to select them for him. He would certainly select good assistants, for his own credit and reputation would be bound up in the success of his administration. But when they are forced upon him from outside then we have the injurious condition of one set of persons selecting subordinates and another being responsible for their work."

C. D. Willard, writing on civil service in the *Outlook*, says: "The drawbacks of the civil service reform methods are those that

arise inevitably out of the effort to apply any general system—necessarily more or less rigid—to so complicated a proposition as that of securing hundreds of helpers in a great variety of lines of work. The commission and their examining force unfortunately are not inspired and they sometimes make mistakes. Excellent men fail to pass examinations and those of mediocre ability manage to pull through. Heads of departments are often cursed with men who are too good to throw out and not good enough to keep. Worse than all else the commissioners themselves are now and then accused of playing politics, and in some cases the accusation has been true."

It may be well at this point to outline some of the chief objections to civil service as applied to libraries. First among these I should place the fact that the examination is not a satisfactory test. Many people can give good accounts of themselves in such tests, but afterwards prove to be very poor and inefficient assistants. On the other hand, many industrious and reliable employees are very much at a loss when they try to write or tell of their work. A written examination does not touch the qualifications of character, personality, industry, gumption, integrity and tact; such considerations are of vital importance for any educational work, and if they are lacking, the work must be, to a great extent, a failure.

Under the civil service system the appointing officer is often required to appoint candidates against his better judgment, simply because they are on the civil service eligible list. Mr. Frank Vrooman, writing on this subject in the *Arena*, says: "While possibly the best test in sight, the competitive examination is an overworked idol. It is only better than the irresponsible power of partisan appointment to which no one but a spoilsman would return. The competitive examination is a register of too much of the memorizer and too little of the man. No one who has ever seen advanced standing given in college not to the ablest men, but to the men with the most fatal facility for chattering their 'Polly wants a cracker' forwards and backwards and sideways, can fail to see one of the pitfalls of the competitive examination system.

"Almost nothing of the educational side of competitive examination counts for standing but the fact that the candidate remembers so much of what he has been taught. It registers almost nothing of the ability to think, to act, to do; only to remember."

As Ex-governor Black of New York pointed out: "Experience, character, tact, and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of a per cent. in an examination."

A second objection is the geographical limitation which forms a part of most civil service systems, and which requires that candidates for examination shall be residents of the city, or the state, or the nation, as the case may be. The absurdity of this limitation ought to be apparent at a glance. Under such rules a government department at Washington may select from the entire country, a state department from the state only, and a city department from the residents of its own city. The state department is at a disadvantage, since it cannot compete with a government department for good assistants unless they happen to reside in that particular state, while the city is hopelessly handicapped when it wishes to fill positions for which special training is required, and for which the number of desirable candidates is very limited. This residence rule is probably more burdensome to a library than to any other city department because of the limited number of trained or experienced library workers. There is ordinarily only one library in each city, and that library usually has already on its staff those residents who are experienced in library work and who want positions. The number of library schools is also limited as compared to the number of other special schools. If the city wishes to employ an engineer, or a clerk, or a policeman, or a fireman, or an architect, there are plenty to choose from right in their own town. This is not true of the library. To be sure the civil service regulations permit the commission to waive the residence rule when in their judgment it is necessary. We had illustrations in Seattle of the fickleness of their judgment in this connection. How can they be expected to have judgment in such a matter? When asked to waive the rule for four positions, they granted it in two cases

and declined in the other two. Of the two requests that were refused, one was to fill a vacancy, for which they had at a previous time waived the residence rule; the other position was that of confidential secretary, the kind of position for which commissions usually waive, not only residence qualifications but examination as well.

But suppose the rule is waived, what happens? The imported assistant is required to pass the examination after she arrives, sometimes after working for six months. If for any reason she fails to pass it, or is beaten by some other unexpected candidate, who happens to be more glib at written examinations, then she loses her position. Having persuaded her to give up a position elsewhere, the librarian is now under moral obligation to take care of such an assistant and to find work for her elsewhere. Under such conditions, I need hardly tell you it is difficult to persuade good candidates to relinquish positions elsewhere to come to your library and take chances.

To my mind this residence restriction is only another kind of spoils system. In this rule the citizen practically says, "We pay the salaries, we ought to get the jobs." Like many other phases of civil service, especially the restrictions on removal, its real result is the protection of the employee, not the improvement of the service.

A third difficulty, and perhaps a more serious one, is the impossibility of removing an employee except for charges of the most flagrant nature. When the assistant is removed, charges in writing must be filed with the civil service commission. The discharged employee then has the right of appealing within ten days. A trial is then held, at which the librarian and members of the library board and library staff must appear as witnesses. The evidence is usually heard and judged by men who know little or nothing about library work, and to whom the finer qualities of character and personality, that count for success in library work, have little or no weight.

If an appeal is sustained the employee is reinstated, and the last condition of that library is worse than the first. No librarian can afford to take such chances. No self-respecting man wishes to prefer charges or

give testimony against a woman in such a trial. The scandal and newspaper notoriety in such a proceeding will injure the library as an institution.

Except for this right of appeal it would be possible for the librarian to remove incompetent or undesirable assistants quietly and without upsetting the whole library and the whole staff. Under civil service, employees know that their positions are practically safe, and this fact alone, in many cases, destroys efficiency and promotes laziness and insubordination. In my opinion, it is poor business judgment to place a man in charge of a number of employees and expect to hold him responsible for results unless these employees are strictly accountable to him, not only for their work, but for their tenure of office. This point can be appreciated fully only by those who have actually had the direction and control of a large force of people. Responsibility and authority go hand in hand, and without one it is useless to expect the other. If, given this authority, his administration fails, the place to begin correction is at the top and not at the bottom, as civil service tries to do.

The fourth objection is that the system wastes time through an unlimited amount of correspondence and interchange of blanks and "red tape" with the civil service commission. While we are manipulating the machinery it frequently happens that some other library not handicapped by civil service secures the good assistant whom we were trying to engage.

The general conclusions that were derived from our study of this subject of civil service show that it has been applied to but few libraries, and in these libraries it has not been a success. The consensus of opinion is in favor of exempting libraries from civil service control, since there is just as much reason for the exemption of libraries as for the exemption of schools.

The problem before us, as librarians, is the selection of the best persons to carry on the work of the library. The librarian should have more to say about this than any one else, since it is the most important duty he has to perform. If he is to be responsible for the success of the library he should have

authority here, as the institution may succeed or fail according to the judgment shown in appointments.

The establishment of several good library schools during the last 20 years has developed a corps of trained library workers, entirely

removed from politics, that is helping rapidly to improve the library service of the country. If your library is to keep pace with those in other cities you must be able to compete with them in the open market for the best training your salaries will secure.

### THE BASIS OF SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK \*

ABSTRACT OF PAPER BY FRANKLIN F. HOPPER, *Librarian, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.*

TAXATION must in some form provide the chief means of support for public libraries. The gross municipal expenditures is increasing at the rate of 8.08 per cent. per annum, which if continued will double in eleven years, and the per capita cost is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which if maintained will double in thirty-three years. Even under normal conditions, if the present rate of increase in the cost of municipal government continues the tax on city real estate must ultimately equal its rental value. Of course, the moment that this occurs taxation has become confiscation, and the dearest wish of the pure socialist has been realized. There is nothing to fear for the library in a possible ultimate socialistic society or in a city supported by single tax, but we must be on guard. It is time we studied more carefully taxation in relation to libraries, the principles which underlie their support, discover their present status in municipal activities, and be prepared for the future.

Four chief considerations are naturally suggested by the topic, "The basis of library support": First, the reasons for asking for support by taxation; second, methods of effectively presenting budgets to appropriating bodies; third, principles which govern the amount of budgets; and fourth, means by which libraries may secure continuously progressive support in proportion to advance in efficiency and work accomplished.

The reasons why libraries are fully justified in asking and expecting adequate support from their public, whether State, county or municipal, have been so often fully dis-

cussed in meetings of librarians that there is no need for me to dwell upon them. Ample support of free public education needs no argument. It does remain our duty fully and finally to convince our citizens of our complete justification. We must prove to them the important factor which the library is in public education, the elevating and enriching influence which it should have on the character of the people, the economy which it is in the ownership and use of books, the increased value which it undoubtedly gives to property, the reduction which its existence probably causes in taxes necessary for the care of crime, the slight per capita cost, the value the business and trades of the city may derive from the efficiently administered public library.

The presentation of budgets to most city councils or State legislatures is one of the things which make librarians gray before their time. If our appropriating bodies are made up of the strong, businesslike men they ought to be, they will rightly demand full justification for the increased appropriations we are certain to ask. It is to be feared that few library budgets would stand analysis from the point of view of an experienced financial man. Our estimates for expenditure for administration and books need more careful preparation. First, we must demonstrate that the library is efficiently serving the community in strict proportion to its resources. We must show exactly what we have done with the money we have already had, and we must be able to demonstrate by comparison with other libraries of known efficiency in the same section of the country that the proportion of money spent for salaries, books, etc.,

\* Read before the American Library Association, Pasadena, May 23.

is right. The idea of trained, expert people at the head of library departments appeals to business men. They know the value of efficiency, but we ought to be able to prove that our experts keep down costs and increase use, that the library receives proper return for the larger salaries paid. We should be able to show what it costs to run the different departments in our library—for instance, what are the costs for preparing books for circulation. How many of us know just what we pay for ordering, cataloging and shelving our books? Most of us do not care to know, for we realize we should be ashamed of the facts. We should be able to compare the cost of these phases of our work with those of other libraries. How else are we to know if we are getting due return for the money spent and at what points the outlay shows the best returns? But no one of us is able to make any such comparison, because our bookkeeping is so bad and because we do not want to make it any better. Surely the time has come when the American Library Association needs to adopt and recommend a more detailed form for expenditures and for circulation statistics—perhaps two forms, one for the larger and one for the smaller libraries. May not some committee of the Association, perhaps working with an expert accountant familiar with our requirements, devise a scheme of accounts which will help us to know where we are extravagant and where stingy, to compare our own costs with those of our neighbors? We are neither businesslike nor sensible until we keep our books in such a way that comparisons can easily be made.

The average city official will do what he believes to be his duty by the library, but the demands for appropriations for many municipal enterprises are insistent, and we must never for an instant let him forget his duty to the library. Of great value are tables and diagrams of increases in number of volumes and circulation, percentages of increases in appropriations for the different city departments, in population, in valuation of property; such tables as we find in the last report of the Seattle Public Library. It pays to keep councilmen interested throughout the year, not only at the time for appropriations. Much depends on the personal relations be-

tween librarian and councilmen, even more, I think, than between board and councilmen.

Influential men of the city who have no official connection with the library should see the councilmen in its behalf. Appropriating bodies take it for granted that boards of trustees and librarians are interested to the point of bias, but it is another story to have leading business men talk library to them. Personally I believe that women's suffrage is a tower of strength for a library. There is no force so potent for civic betterment as the women's clubs as they are conducted on the Pacific Coast. They interest themselves actively in the best things, and I know from experience the wonderful work they can and will do for library efficiency. I personally believe the presence of women on library boards is of great importance, particularly where women's suffrage exists. The increased ease with which appropriations are secured from city councils when women members of a board appear before them is a sidelight worth notice. All over the country the socialist party is gaining strength. Socialists stand for liberal appropriations to public institutions, good salaries and efficient administration.

The principles which govern the amount of money libraries are justified in expecting for their maintenance have received little systematic investigation. My brief study and tentative conclusions I venture to consider merely an introduction to the subject.

Given two cities each having 100,000 inhabitants, other things being equal, a public library in one city should do as much work and be of as much service as the other. It should be possible to measure in terms of use the normal efficiency of either library. It is safe to say that our first factor in determining the extent of work is population. But, one city is prosperous, progressive, the other is not; one has a high property valuation, the other is poor. The former city can consequently afford to spend more for its public library. The library in the latter city will as nearly as possible approximate the service and use of that in the former city, but it can serve only in proportion as the means for service are provided. The second factor in determining our budgets is the amount of taxable property in the city and



the income it will produce. Under present conditions one ought also to take into consideration city income from licenses, police court fines, etc. Single tax would remedy this complexity. These, then, are the two chief factors in our budgets: first, population and library service per capita, and, second, property values. But other factors everywhere must be considered—as the location of the city, the character of the population (as in the South the use per capita will be reduced by the non-reading negro population), the density of population, affecting the number of branch buildings (which inevitably increase per capita cost), the special and endowed libraries which tend to reduce per capita use and also per capita cost, the plans of our library buildings, making great differences in the cost of administration.

The basis of support for the public school systems varies in almost as many ways as there are States. But school authorities have given the subject careful thought, and the foundation principles which they seem to be actually accepting are illustrated by the practice of some of the most advanced States. There seems to be a double basis for maintenance (buildings are a separate consideration). First, a per capita basis, that is, the number of children of school age in the State. A State tax is levied to produce, say, \$10 per child. That gives a distinct and equitable foundation for every district of the commonwealth. But the character of the counties varies, so the county commissioners are instructed by law to levy a county tax which will produce up to a certain amount for each child of school age, say, again \$10. These two levies will produce in the maximum, say, \$20. There is another basis, in which one takes into consideration primarily property values and such other local factors as were referred to above. Local school boards decide how much the local property can stand for school purposes in addition to the two tax levies already mentioned; just what are the local characteristics which cause the problem to vary; and they then make whatever additional levy is necessary to meet the needs. You will observe that the law, in so far as it applies to the State and county tax, provides an automatic increase in the total income in proportion to the increase in the

number of children of school age. The conclusions of those States which have either adopted or are working toward the plan just outlined are suggestive as a basis of support for libraries. The population which the public schools consider is the number of children of school age; the population which libraries have to consider is the total population. The schools do not reach all their population; and certainly the libraries do not reach nearly as large a percentage of theirs, but the difference is not in kind but one of degree only, and that difference will gradually disappear as our libraries grow in efficiency. The organization toward which the public libraries in many of the States are tending seems to be roughly about as follows: (1) A strong central library system consisting of commission and State library, supplying the rural districts, district schools and the small towns with library facilities, organizing new libraries, and in addition acting as the central library storehouse. (2) A county library system, supplying the needs of every nook and corner of the counties. To support this dual system, a State tax might be levied which would produce a certain sum for the service the commission should render to every inhabitant not served by the county libraries, and, in case an efficient county organization exists, making it unnecessary for the commission to act, the amount raised by State tax for such a county could be paid over to the proper county library board. It should be possible to find a unit of cost per capita, varying, of course, in different States in proportion to property valuation and other factors. Such a cost unit, once discovered, could be embodied in State law, and the revenue would accordingly increase with the increase in population to be served. In this way a certain minimum amount would come automatically to every public library organization in the State, directly proportional to the population to be served. In addition, each county should be empowered to levy a tax for libraries which would produce enough to meet estimated expenses. The millage of the State tax would vary with the number of people to be served; the millage of the county tax would either remain the same from year to year, thus producing additional revenue as the county prop-



PASADENA



erty valuations increased, or it would vary between certain maximum and minimum limits, the degree of variations to be decided by the appropriating bodies. So we would have a dual basis of support, one a definite minimum income for the service of each person whom it is our duty to serve, and the other additional income increasing or diminishing with property valuations. Under present conditions it is possible for a municipal library partially to adopt some such method by determining what a fair cost per capita would be, taking into consideration local conditions and comparison with other libraries. Once having determined such cost per capita, it is easy to find what millage of the tax levy would produce the total amount. There is no absolute test of a library's efficiency. Comparative study of work accomplished and cost of maintenance must be our chief resources. In making comparisons of work, circulation is by no means the only test, for much of the work and expenditures of libraries is devoted to other fields, such as reference work and reading rooms. But it is still a fact that comparative statistics of reference work and reading room attendance are too inaccurate to form a basis for comparison. Neither is the number of cardholders as yet much of a test, as the life of the cards varies altogether too much. It remains true, then, that statistics of circulation are the best comparative test we have of work accomplished. Unfortunately even circulation statistics are not strictly comparable, so great is the divergence in methods of counting. Next in importance to the adoption of some good definite system of accounting, it seems to me that the American Library Association should adopt some standard system for counting circulation statistics. Varying rules in regard to the loaning of books for two weeks or four weeks, the counting of renewals, seven-day books, counting circulation of books loaned to schools, clubs, etc., are merely some of the reasons why accurate comparison is so difficult. However, in order to come to any conclusion at all we must find some basis of comparison if it is only approximate.

In collecting some statistics of library support and use in the United States, I tried to get returns from each of the 51 cities which has more than 100,000 population according

to the census of 1910. Counting Allegheny, Brooklyn and Queen's Borough separately from Pittsburgh and New York, there are in all 54 cities. Three of them have no public libraries, and from 19 others insufficient data was obtained to make comparison possible. I was also able to secure figures from eleven cities ranging in population from 27,000 to 90,000. To get a common basis of comparison for appropriations, I reduced the assessed valuation of property in all the cities to a 100 per cent. valuation, ascertained what millage on these property values produced the income for 1910 from taxes, even if appropriations were made in a lump sum, and what millage would have produced the total income for the year 1910, including income from dog licenses, police court fines, library fines, etc., but excluding income from endowments because comparatively few public libraries have more than very small endowments, and even in such cases the interest is usually spent for the purchase of certain classes of books, for which the library would, without the endowments, spend but little of its city appropriations.

In the group of large cities the rate of levy in mills which produced the income from taxes in 1910 averaged .218 of a mill, and the rate of levy which would have produced the total income except from endowments averaged .26 of a mill. The income per capita averaged 17  $\frac{8}{10}$  cents in 1900 and 29 cents in 1910, an increase of 62 per cent. The circulation per capita in 1900 averaged 1.617, and 1910 it averaged 2.187, an increase of 35 per cent. It is interesting to note that in 1910 the average expenditure for each book circulated was 13  $\frac{3}{10}$  cents: for purposes of comparison we are considering only circulation and disregarding entirely reference work.

The corresponding averages in the smaller cities are interesting. I venture to give the list of these eleven cities: Brookline (Mass.), Cedar Rapids, Duluth, Elizabeth, Erie, Jackson (Mich.), Lynn, Peoria, St. Joseph (Mo.), Springfield (Mass.), Tacoma (Wash.). The rate of levy in mills which produced the income from taxes in 1910 (based on a valuation of 100 per cent.), averaged .304 of a mill, and the rate of levy which would have produced the total income except from en-

dowments averaged .329 of a mill. The income per capita averaged 35 7/10 cents in 1900 and 35 5/10 cents in 1910 (practically the same), but the circulation per capita increased from an average of 2.61 in 1900 to 3.259 in 1910, or 25 per cent. The average expenditure for each book circulated in 1910 was 10 5/10 cents. In 1910 the small cities received an average income per capita of 22 per cent. more than the larger cities. As showing the very distinct connection between income and circulation, it may be noted that in the two groups of cities, the one which has the largest per capita income (Brookline) also has the largest per capita circulation, and the one which has the smallest per capita income has the second smallest per capita circulation.

It is approximately correct to say that in 1910 appropriations for schools averaged

about 15 to 16 times those for libraries, but the percentage of increase since 1900 was greater for libraries. According to the Census Bureau, in the 148 largest cities of the United States, from 1902 to 1907, the per capita expenditures for the police department increased 10 per cent.; for fire departments, 21 per cent.; for schools, 23 per cent.; for libraries and museums, 37 per cent. From these figures it seems evident that the per capita expenditures for libraries have increased more rapidly than those for any other department of municipal activity.

At present the average rate which will produce our library income is approximately three-tenths of one mill on the dollars, reckoning on the basis of 100 per cent. valuation. It is safe to say that this average rate is too small, for the inadequately supported libraries are in the majority.

#### CLASSIFICATION: A BRIEF CONSPECTUS OF PRESENT DAY LIBRARY PRACTICE \*

By C. MARTEL, *Chief Classifier, Library of Congress*

AMONG the problems which confront the librarian called upon to organize or reorganize a library, the twin problem of catalog and classification is one of the foremost. That its importance was early recognized and is not exclusively an article of faith of our later day professional librarians, has again been pleasingly illustrated by Alfred Franklin<sup>1</sup> in drawing from its resting place a classified catalog of the Sorbonne Library of 1338, prefaced by the modest compiler with an explanation beginning with the following legend from Ecclesiasticus, which may well serve as our motto: *Sapientia abscondita et thesaurus invisus, quae utilitas in utrisque!* In order that wisdom may be readily accessible to the searcher for knowledge and that the treasures of the library may not remain hidden, it should not only possess a good alphabetical catalog, but should be well arranged in methodical order. Indeed, until it is thus arranged a collection of books cannot well serve the

purpose of a library and does not deserve to bear that title. As there are still some, however, who are heard from time to time maintaining that classification is futile and a waste of time and labor, since it fails to bring together *all* the resources of the library on a given subject and that the catalog alone is a satisfactory method of exhibiting them, it seems justifiable to reiterate some of the advantages to be gained from shelf classification. The student or business man in the pursuit of his investigations finds the literature which concerns his inquiry collected for him ready for examination. In so far at least as the material exists in the library in separate form, he is saved the time of bringing it together title for title by the roundabout method of referring first to bibliographies and then to catalogs, writing out separate slips for every item, frequently only to be disappointed in the scope or character of the books when they reach him. The librarian who has to answer these same and thousands of similar quests over and over again is saved that time in each instance. Classification is an economy. But it is more. Having before

\* Read before New Zealand Library Association, Auckland, N. Z., April, 1911.

<sup>1</sup> Franklin, Alfred. *Guide des savants . . . dans les bibliothèques de Paris*. Paris, Welter, 1908.

him the material belonging to allied classes and connected subjects in logical sequence his mind is constantly refreshed and kept in touch with the sources of information, his service becomes more and more efficient. And last, but not least, he is made aware of the deficiencies as well as of the resources and growth of his library in a most impressive way.

In attempting the solution of the question, "What classification is best?" for a given library the librarian may not always have before him in convenient form the data which he desires to assist him in arriving at the right conclusion. The literature of the subject has grown to vast proportions, and much of it is not readily accessible even in library centers. It is the object of this paper to give a brief account of the more generally available schemes, and more particularly of some of the printed classifications which may be regarded as best adapted for general application. Time was too short for a more comprehensive digest. A few references to some of the principal bibliographical sources of information on the classification question are appended, however, which may be followed most profitably in a detailed study of the subject.

Two courses are open to the librarian in determining what shall be the classification of his library: 1. He may decide to work out an individual system, specially adapted to the scope and character of the collections in his charge and their use. This procedure has been largely followed in the past, and is still preferred in many instances by the larger university and reference libraries, libraries of other learned institutions and societies, and particularly those devoted to special sciences and research or to professional interests. That the interests of the specialist should govern the classification of such libraries is self-evident. How, for instance, the literature of pure food should be grouped in my library, depends clearly upon whether I am a dairy man, a chemist in a municipal laboratory, a doctor, or a legislator.

For the librarian of the public library dedicated to the service of a constituency of all classes the case lies differently. The construction of a scheme meeting adequately the demands of a modern library is a most difficult undertaking requiring much time and

means as a rule greatly beyond the resources of the average library. And even if practicable the advantages of such a system, however well carried out, would be largely offset by the greater cost as compared to that of applying an existing scheme. In addition there would be the disadvantage of being able to share in a much lesser degree the benefits to be derived from participation in coöperative cataloging and bibliographical enterprises.

2. The alternative course then of adopting or adapting an existing scheme of classification will commend itself to him for its superior practical advantages. How favorably he is situated in this respect compared with his colleagues of a generation ago he may easily demonstrate to himself by a glance at "Public libraries in the United States of America; their history, condition and management; special report, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1876." This valuable encyclopedia of library science and practice of some 1200 pages, which is not yet superseded in the English speaking world by any comprehensive treatise, and retains all of its interest and much of its authority, devotes some forty pages in all to classification, including under the head of Catalogs and cataloging a description of the Dewey Decimal classification; of that of the New York Apprentices Library by Jacob Schwartz; and of the "modification of the Baconian plan" prepared by William T. Harris, as applied in the catalog of the Public School Library of St. Louis. Dr. F. W. Poole outlines on two pages "a classification . . . sufficient for the class of circulating libraries we are considering" in his chapter on Organization and management of public libraries; and Prof. Otis H. Robinson, librarian of the University of Rochester, gives in another chapter one page of practical advice on the classification of college libraries. From that date (1876) which marks the organization of the American Library Association, and the establishment of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, followed the next year by the London Conference of Librarians and the organization of the Library Association of the United Kingdom (now the Library Association pure and simple) the contributions in form of classification schemes and discussions of their relative merits with

special reference to the needs of public libraries begin to multiply rapidly. Notice here of all of them would lead too far; the record may be followed in the files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries* of Chicago, and the British and continental periodicals devoted to library science, among the latter more notably the *Zentralblatt* (formerly *Centralblatt*) für bibliothekswesen. Full references may also be found in the list of bibliographical authorities given at the end of this paper.

As already mentioned, the Dewey Decimal classification was the first to make its appearance at the very beginning of the new era. For many years it remained the only general scheme in print, complete and fully indexed. In this availability more than in anything else lies its practical usefulness which is the cause of its popularity. It is easily applied and may be worked even by persons with little or no experience in classification. An excellent illustration of its application is furnished by the A. L. A. catalog.<sup>1</sup> One of the purposes of this volume, it is stated in the preface, was "to take the place of the printed catalog in small public libraries;" this purpose it has fulfilled most admirably. A printed card catalog of the collection was prepared also, and may be procured from the Card Section of the Library of Congress.

In its later, more expanded form it has been adopted also by a number of larger libraries, in practically all instances, however, with more or less extensive modifications amounting in some cases to the substitution of independent schemes for certain classes. The seventh or twentieth century edition, with revised headings and expansions providing for new subjects which have come into existence since the issue of the sixth edition is

now in press.\* Few libraries of continental Europe use the Decimal classification. But the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, founded in 1895, adopted it for all the contributions to its projected universal bibliography (*Bibliographia universalis*) and those of its many affiliated institutions and collaborators. The Brussels form of the schedules is greatly expanded in part and considerably modified, and translations in several foreign languages have been issued. In its numerous publications, prospectuses and bulletins devoted to standardization and unification of bibliographical methods the Institut recommends with special urgency the exclusive adoption of the Decimal classification by all libraries and for all bibliographical purposes whatsoever. (It may be remarked here that the combination decimal symbols employed by the Institut for the classification of titles, whether on cards or in bibliographies in book form, are for the most part impracticable in marking books and catalog cards in libraries.) At the International Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, held Aug. 25-27, 1910, at Brussels, under the auspices of the Institut, it was recognized, however, that there may be reasons for the existence of other classifications, and a declaration was voted in favor of the establishment of concordance tables between the Decimal and such other classifications, and that the Decimal classification be adopted as an "auxiliary international bibliographical classification." The congress also expressed to Mr. Dewey its appreciation of the great services rendered by him through the invention of the Decimal classification.

Next to the Decimal classification the Expansive classification of C. A. Cutter is undoubtedly the one of widest application in public libraries. Richardson<sup>1</sup> refers to it as "the most logical and modern in its nomenclature, of recent systems," and "a really scientific work of high value," and Brown<sup>2</sup> introduces it as "one of the most scientific and complete modern schemes of classification."

These expressions may be regarded as reflecting the estimate of the library profession

<sup>1</sup> Full title: Library of Congress. A. L. A. catalog; 8000 volumes for a popular library, with notes. 1904. Prepared by the N. Y. State Library and the Library of Congress under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board. Editor, Melvil Dewey; associate editors, May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. In two parts. Pt. 1: Class list, with synopsis of Decimal classification and subject index. Pt. 2: Dictionary catalog, with synopsis of Decimal and Expansive classifications.

The catalog may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, cloth, \$1.

\* Has been issued since the writing of this paper.

<sup>1</sup> Richardson, E. C. *Classification*. N. Y., 1901. p. 206-7.

<sup>2</sup> Brown, J. D. *Manual of library classification*. L., 1898. p. 73.

generally. Since the publication of the first six classifications in 1891-93 the Expansive classification has been adopted by an increasing number of libraries with very satisfactory results. The completed system will embrace seven classifications, representing graduated expansions of the scheme from the simple divisions into classes sufficient for the needs of the smallest library to the full and minute schedules of the seventh, designed to meet the requirements of the largest libraries. The characteristic features of the system, its superior elasticity, brevity and mnemonic values of the notation are well described by Mr. Cutter in a paper read at the International Library Conference held at London, 1897. The second part of the A. L. A. catalog referred to above shows the Decimal classification and the Expansive classification side by side in their application to a library of about 8000 volumes. In a recent paper on "Old classifications—and the excuse for new ones,"<sup>2</sup> devoted largely to a comparison of the Decimal classification and Expansive classification with a bias somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter, the writer in speaking of exceptions which had to be made to the underlying decimal principle of coördination and subordination expresses himself as follows: "... On the other hand, the Decimal classification never has the anomaly not unusual in the Expansive classification of having subheads—subheads in notation at least—which belong in reality under an entirely different subject. For instance, RFY 'Rural life,' and RFZ 'Management of agricultural estates,' are not subdivisions of RF at all, for RF is 'Metallurgy,' but subdivisions of RG 'Agriculture,' the subject following. Despite the comparatively smaller number of symbols in the Decimal classification it is never forced to 'back up' thus into the preceding heading to get room for its 'expansion.' He seems to have overlooked the many instances where the Decimal classification instead of meeting the exigency by backing up into the preceding heading makes provision in such a way that a general head becomes a subdivision of one of its parts. Thus for instance Classical philology becomes a subdivision of 480 (Greek); Romance philology a subdivision of 479 (Minor Italic, Medieval Latin); Teu-

tonic philology a subdivision of 439 (Minor Teutonic). These subjects are represented in many libraries by large bodies of literature, and if placed in their proper positions in the Decimal classification Classical philology would have to 'back up' into 460, becoming a part of Portuguese; Romance philology would be under 439.9 Gothic; Teutonic philology under 419, Hieroglyphics." In the paragraph next following the writer seems to entertain the delusion that because the Expansive classification affords a possibility of twenty-six subdivisions under any division of a higher rank they must all be filled in every case, and that it will be as difficult to "stretch" the classification to fill twenty-six places as to "squeeze" it into ten, which latter to be sure is one of the serious defects of the Decimal classification. The incomplete state of the seventh Expansive classification, which still awaits the issue of several schedules and of a full general index to the whole system, has probably proved a bar to its adoption in the case of many libraries. It is to be hoped that the delay in the completion of the schedules caused by the regretted death of the author will soon be overcome by those in charge of the material left by him.

The most recent of the general classifications, issued complete in book form, is the Subject classification, with tables, indexes, etc., for the subdivision of subjects; by James Duff Brown, London, Library Supply Company, 1906, "compiled in response to a demand from many libraries in the United Kingdom for a greatly extended version of the Adjustable classification, which was published in 1898." Its distinctive character may perhaps be best described in the author's own words (Introduction, p. 11): "General principles.—Like every other system of exact classification, this one is arranged, as regards its main divisions, in a logical order, or at any rate according to a progression for which reasons, weak or strong, can be advanced. Its basis is a recognition of the fact that every science and art springs from some definite source, and need not, therefore, be arbitrarily grouped in alphabetical, chronological or purely artificial divisions, because tradition or custom has apparently sanctioned such a usage. The divisions seen in most classifications in vogue—Fine Arts, Useful Arts and Science, are examples of the arbitrary sepa-

<sup>2</sup> Rider, A. F., in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept., 1910, p. 387-396.



ration of closely related subjects, which in the past have become conventional, and it may seem heretical even at this late time to propose a more intimate union between exact and applied science. Nevertheless, this is what has been attempted here, and those who use the scheme will find many departures from established convention which may at first sight appear a little drastic. The alliance of Architecture and Building, Acoustics and Music, Physical Electricity and Electrical Engineering, and other groupings of a similar kind are departures from the convention that there exists a clear difference between theory and practice, pure and applied science, and so on, which renders their amalgamation undesirable. The old distinction between theoretical and applied science is gradually disappearing from all modern text-books, and it is obvious that, as the systematization of science and its teaching improve, the separation between physical basis and practical application, hitherto maintained, will no longer be insisted upon. In this scheme of Subject classification every class is arranged in a systematic order of scientific progression, as far as it seemed possible to maintain it; while applications directly derived from a science or other theoretical base have been placed with that science or base. Composite applications of theory have been placed with the nearest related group which would take them without strain, and, as a general rule, all through the classification the endeavor has been to maintain a scheme of one subject, one place."

The main classes designated by the letters of the alphabet are grouped under four heads — Matter and force, Life, Mind, and Record, which indicate the theory upon which the order of the classes is founded. Subdivisions under classes are numbered decimally 000 to 999. Many blanks are left throughout the classification for new subjects or further subdivision. When these blanks are exhausted expansion may be provided for by the addition of decimals. I have no information as to what extent the Subject classification is being applied in libraries.

No librarian who is seriously engaged with the classification question can fail to derive the greatest benefit from the study of Dr. Otto Hartwig's "Schema des Realkatalogs der Königlichen Universitätsbibliothek zu Halle a.S.," which was published as "Drittes Bei-

heft zum Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1888. Although it was designed without particular reference to the wants of other libraries and developed with more fulness in certain special directions than in others, its plan and the consistent and scholarly execution of it may be regarded as constituting a prototype for libraries of its class, and the "Schema" may well be employed by such libraries with very little adaptation. The practical usefulness of it for this purpose would have been greatly enhanced if the notation actually in use had been printed. It is often erroneously supposed that the various letters and figures employed in the scheme to differentiate the rank or subordination and coördination of divisions and subdivisions form combined the notation.

During several years past requests for information in regard to its classification were received by the Library of Congress in increasing number. The interior service of the library itself could not be supplied readily with the requisite number of copies of the schedules as the reclassification advanced. To satisfy administrative requirements and to meet more promptly and satisfactorily requests from other libraries it was decided therefore to put the existing schedules into print. As the reclassification of several main classes was still in progress (three being incomplete at this date) revision of the substance had to be dispensed with for the time being, and preparation for printing was practically limited to matters pertaining to the typographical disposition and arrangement. The following statement is quoted from a descriptive pamphlet on "The Library of Congress and its work," issued in 1907:

"The new system of classification is devised from a comparison of existing schemes (including the 'decimal' and the 'expansive'), and a consideration of the particular conditions in this library, the character of its present and probable collections, and its probable use. It is assumed that the departments of history, political and social science, and certain others will be unusually large. It is assumed that investigators will be freely admitted to the shelves. The system devised has not sought to follow strictly the scientific order of subjects. It has sought rather convenient sequence of the various groups, con-



sidering them as groups of books, not as groups of mere subjects. It has sought to avoid technical, foreign, or unusual terms in the designation of these groups. It has selected for the symbols to denote them: (1) for the classes, a capital letter or a double letter; (2) for the subclasses, these letters combined with a numeral in ordinary sequence. Provision for the insertion of future groups is: (1) in intervening numbers as yet unused; (2) in the use of decimals."

This notation secures for future development the greatest possible elasticity in providing for intercalation of new classes or subclasses as well as for divisions and subdivisions under subjects. A third letter could be resorted to without inconvenience if desired, while the numbers for divisions might be easily converted into decimals by writing them in the form 0001 to 9999. The advantage of a shorter mark for many thousands of books was considered to outweigh the slight esthetic defect of a little less symmetry in appearance. This consideration was also one of the factors which determined the incorporation of the local lists in the schedules themselves wherever a country or other local subarrangement was desired under a subject, at the loss (to a certain degree only, however) of the mnemonic value of a constant symbol for such divisions when affixed to the subject number, as is the practice in the *Expansive* and the *Brussels* schedules, and less effectively in the *Dewey Decimal* classification.

The other factor, and the far more important one, is that the *Library of Congress* arrangement permits the grouping under a country of all the subdivisions of a subject in logical order which are immediately related among themselves and have jointly a more intimate relation to the country than to the general theoretical works on the subject, while the mechanical application of a local list under every subject and various subdivisions under it has the effect of scattering in many places material which belongs together. The value of the *Library of Congress* practice will be recognized, I believe, if, for instance, the subarrangement of such subjects as Money, Banking and Insurance is examined in class HG. This does not preclude the introduction of more or less extended local lists under special subjects whenever that interest predominates, as is

often the case with questions of the day in the stage of discussion. The schedules also embrace a mass of technical detail in the way of tables of form divisions and similar devices for the treatment and orderly arrangement of masses of material such as official documents and the like. As a convenient and reasonable compromise between the chronological (or scientific) arrangement of single works which separates editions of the same work, and the alphabetical arrangement by author, which places side by side works belonging to different periods of development of a science, period divisions with alphabetical subarrangement have been introduced; they are fixed to correspond as nearly as may be to the periods of development of the science in any given case. Pamphlets and similar material are, however, as a rule arranged by date, even within the period division. It is hoped that such specifications in the schedules may be of service at times to others who have occasion to deal with these minor problems.

The general principle of arrangement within the classes or under subjects is as follows: (1) General form divisions: Periodicals, Societies, Collections, Dictionaries, etc. The placing of this material at the head of a class, or subject, has besides its logical justification the great practical advantage of marking on the shelf, visible even at a distance, the beginning of a new subject. (2) Theory. Philosophy. (3) History. (4) Treatises. General works. (5) Law. Regulation. State relations. (6) Study and teaching. (7) Special subjects and subdivisions of subjects progressing from the more general to the specific and as far as possible in logical order. When among a considerable number of coordinate subdivisions of a subject a logical principle of order was not readily discernible, the alphabetical arrangement was preferred. This general principle has also to a certain extent governed the order of the main classes, looking upon the group as a comprehensive class: A Polygraphy; B Philosophy, Religion; C—G Historical sciences; H—K Socio-political sciences, Law; L Education; M Music; N Arts; P Language and Literature; Q Science; R—V Applied sciences, Technology, etc.; Z Bibliography, the Index to the whole.

It is expected that in the course of the year all the schedules will be printed. They have

been applied in the classification of over 1,000,000 volumes in the Library of Congress, and when completed will have been tested on twice that number. A number of other libraries, among them several highly specialized ones, are using this classification and have expressed themselves well satisfied. Their experience in some cases points to the conclusion that with the Library of Congress printed cards and classification a library may be more economically cataloged and classified and with better results than by any other method at present available.

For the convenience of those who may wish to pursue the classification question in detail, reference is added to a few of the principal bibliographical sources, which may be followed with most profit:

Petzholdt, Julius. *Bibliographische systeme*. (In his *Bibliotheca bibliographica*, Leipzig, 1866, p. 20-65.)

Fumagalli, Giuseppe. *Sistemi di collocazione praticati nelle diverse biblioteche* . . . (In his *Della collocazione dei libri nelle pubbliche biblioteche*, Firenze, 1890.)

Kephart, Horace. *Classification*. (In U. S. Commissioner of Education Report, 1892-3, vol. 1, chap. ix.: Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress; p. 864-897.)

Maire, Albert. *Des systèmes bibliographiques*. (In his *Manuel pratique du bibliothécaire*, Paris, 1896, p. 181-248.)

Brown, James D. *Manual of library classification*, London, 1898.

Richardson, Ernest C. *Classification, theoretical and practical* . . . together with . . . a bibliographical history of systems of classification. New York, 1901.

Graesel, Arnim. *Handbuch der bibliothekslehre*. 2e aufl. Leipzig, 1902. p. 228-240, 509-538.

Hortzschansky, Adalbert. *Bibliographie des bibliotheks- und buchwesens 1904*. Leipzig, 1905.

Annual since 1904, covers Classification under the heading *Katalogisierung*.

Based on the monthly lists contributed by him to the *Zentralblatt für bibliothekswesen*.

*Library work* [bibliography and digest of current library literature]. Minneapolis, The H. H. Wilson Company.

Quarterly since April, 1906. Analyzes some twenty serial publications devoted to library interests.

#### CHECKING SERIAL PUBLICATION\*

WILLIAM R. REINICK, *Chief of the Department of Public Documents, The Free Library of Philadelphia*

How to properly check periodicals so that you may know that you are receiving them as issued, without costing too large a sum of money, has been a question, and especially so for a collection of documents where there is no pecuniary return for promptly sending the library the various bulletins, reports, etc.

During my incumbency of the position of Chief of the Department of Public Documents, my attention was called, very forcibly at times, to the necessity of some means of keeping track of the thousands of publications issued daily, weekly, monthly, semi-yearly, yearly and bi-yearly which were received, and especially the numbers issued at irregular intervals.

All of these serials were listed upon the regulation library cards, and we now have about 35,000 cards in our checklist. It was simply out of the question to think of going over these cards once a month to see if the numbers were being regularly received on account of the amount of labor involved

and the time consumed. The keeping of these daily and weekly cards in separate files did not seem to be practicable, as an assistant when asked for a certain publication, not knowing at what intervals the publication requested was issued (and certainly the patron would seldom know) would have to look under the various files, involving a loss of time and money. By keeping all the cards of one department together, it saved time in checking when large numbers of publications were received, as was often the case. This proper checking became more necessary because it was found impossible to have the lists of annual reports, bulletins, etc., entered upon the cards in the catalog, and the various numbered reports amounting to thousands received each month added to these cards without an expenditure beyond all proportion with the practical use made. As it was necessary to have a checklist for the office force and for the catalogers in order to tell when reports were received, I decided to have the checklist give all the

\* (Copyrighted 1911 by the Author.)

information necessary, and in the catalog instead placed cards as follows:

Pennsylvania

Health, Department of:—

Annual reports,

(A list of Annual reports contained in The Free Library of Philadelphia may be referred to in the Department of public documents.)

Anyone familiar with checking, will see at once the time that is saved by using the words enclosed in brackets.

So, after trying various schemes and suggestions, I thought of the following plan, which is now proving very practicable in keeping track of our serial publications. Some of these forms with one or two changes were already among the stock of a firm dealing in library supplies and the others were designed by me and they are to be obtained, I believe, from the same source.

if all the numbers for the previous month have been received, the December signal is used and a January signal attached.

The first form shown (p. 418) is for publications that are issued weekly. The card being divided into 52 spaces allows the issue of an entire year to be placed upon one card. Each space has headings, under which may be noted the part of the volume, or week of the year if the volume part is not given, the date of publication and when it was received, *i.e.*, vol. 2, no. 37 should be entered in the space under no. 37 on the card, but if not numbered, we take the day of the month on which it was published, find out which week of the year it is, and place it in the numbered space corresponding to the date on the publication, *i.e.*, September 27, 1910, being the thirty-ninth week of the year; the data concerning a weekly publication issued upon this date would be placed in the space under

#### DAILY PUBLICATIONS

*Manufacturers' bureau. Consular reports. Daily.*

Year Vol.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Jan.																															
Feb.																															
Mar.																															
Apr.																															
May																															
June																															
July																															
Aug.																															
Sept.																															
Oct.																															
Nov.																															
Dec.																															

For publications published daily this card is used. They have the twelve months of a year on them and each month is divided into thirty-one spaces, one for each day. One card receives the entries for a year. The space given to each day is large enough to place within it the serial number if given and also the date of receipt. If there is any day on which the publication is not published, *n. p.* may be written, or in the case of Sunday the letter *S.* As there are not many daily publications, these have signals one month ahead placed on them, *i.e.*, the card now being used to receive the November publications has a December signal placed on it, and in December the cards marked with a December signal are examined and

no. 39. This last may look as if it necessitated too much work, but after it is once done, all that is necessary thereafter is to add seven days to the last date. The same signals are used for these cards as those for the daily cards, *i.e.*, a card made out in November will have a December signal on it. In December all cards having a December signal are examined, and if the numbers have been received the December signal is placed with a January signal, but if the numbers have not been received, a letter is written requesting those that are lacking.

Monthly publications (p. 418) entered on cards having a column for each month in the year, with headings to enter publications under month for which it was issued, the number



## SEMI-YEARLY PUBLICATIONS

Jan. Feb. Mar. Aug.  
Massachusetts Cattle Bureau. Semi-annual Reports.

Year Term No. Rec'd	1910-1	1912-1	1914-1	1916-1	1918-1	1920-1 Aug. Jan. 27 310	1922-1	1924-1	1926-1	1928-1	1930-1	1932-1	1934-1
Year Term No. Rec'd	1910-2	1912-2	1914-2	1916-2	1918-2	1920-2 Feb. July 28 87	1922-2	1924-2	1926-2	1928-2	1930-2	1932-2	1934-2
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-1	1913-1	1915-1	1917-1	1919-1	1921-1	1923-1	1925-1	1927-1	1929-1	1931-1	1933-1	1935-1
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-2	1913-2	1915-2	1917-2	1919-2	1921-2	1923-2	1925-2	1927-2	1929-2	1931-2	1933-2	1935-2

Source, Bureau.

YEARLY PUBLICATIONS—FISCAL

Feb.	Michigan, Public Instruction. Supt. of:—Annual reports	Dec
------	--	-----

Year Term No. Rec'd	1910-1911	1913-1914	1916-1917 9 26-8 35 35 19 16	1919-1920	1922-1923	1925-1926
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-1912	1914-1915	1917-1918	1920-1921	1923-1924	1926-1927
Year Term No. Rec'd	1912-1913	1915-1916	1918-1919	1921-1922	1924-1925	1927-1928

Source, State Librarian

and filed, except where there are parts or volumes, in which case a signal would be placed on the card, in order to be on the lookout for the next part or volume.

At first glance, this seems, as it did to me, to be entirely too much time to give to checking, but you must consider that the careful entering of your receipts is the most important part of the library's work. If this is not properly done, you will find some day when too late to obtain them without a large expenditure of money, that many publications which you should have been receiving have not been sent regularly, if at all. Writing a request to a department to have the name of your library placed upon the mailing list does not mean that you will from thenceforward receive all future publications. Officials are constantly revising lists, new officials are elected and the first thing they generally do is to destroy everything in the way of lists that their predecessors had, and

also most of the mailing is generally done by incapable persons who either skip your name or else include two copies of one report and forget another which you should have received. They simply know that you are to receive so many pieces, and as the lot shows the required number, including a duplicate or two, they are satisfied.

Some patrons ask for a report of a certain date, others one published at such and such a time, and again others for the 27th report. It is also useful when persons come in and insist that a certain report has been issued. A glance at your cards will at once show you that he is wrong, as they often ask for a fiscal report, the term of which is still running, and then getting the last fiscal report find that that is the one meant. Again, the date of receipt of those of preceding years will show about what time the next should be expected. The word "Source" is placed on the cards to place the name of



the office to which requests are to be sent, as very often reports of one division are distributed by another.

The signals, in six colors, are also sold by various office supply firms, one color for January and June, another for February and July, etc., and as another safeguard the abbreviated name of the months are printed on them. In the case of the publications which are entered upon cards with tabs, when they are gone over for the month that the tab calls for, if the publication has not been received a letter of request is sent. If, instead of the publication, a letter is received stating that the publication will not be published until a future period, a signal for the month designated in the letter is placed upon the card and removed upon its receipt. All letters of request are kept in a temporary file, and on the fifteenth of each month the letters sent out the preceding month are gone over, compared with the checklist and if the reports requested have been received, are filed permanently, and if not, a second request is sent. If the second letter is not replied to, the letter is simply marked "not answered," and an entry made on the card alongside of the report requested.

As the tabs for each month of the year are always placed in a certain position on the cards it is also very easy to place the signal for a particular month in its proper location on the card. Then once a month, the assistant in charge of the work simply opens the first drawer containing the cards, runs down the line containing the tabs and signals for that one month, looks at only the cards so marked, sends for lacking numbers, and changes signals to a succeeding month, and then to the next drawer and so on. If the signals for the various months have been properly placed as they should be, there will be no necessity to look either to right or left of the line. The short printed lines at the top of the cards without tabs, divide them into twelve spaces, so that the signal may be placed in the proper place. Compare looking at only a small portion of the total number of cards each month, instead of 40,000 (serial and separate publications) that we now have, and think of the time, which is money, that is saved by this checking device.

### BEST BOOK CARDS

THE American Association for International Conciliation, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is president, is a branch of Conciliation Internationale, founded and still under the presidency of Baron D'Estournelles de Constant.

All librarians are familiar with the American association through its two publications, which are sent gratuitously to libraries, schools and persons specially interested. The first of these publications is a monthly periodical called *International Conciliation*, each number of which consists of an article by a well-known writer on some subject of international interest. The second is a "Monthly bulletin of books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with international relations."

Since January, 1911, the Association has been extending the scope of its bibliographical publications to include "best book" cards, issued at intervals and sent free to all libraries which will agree to insert them in their public card catalogs. The first card issued was on the Hague peace conferences. Accompanied by a return post card, and the following explanation, it was sent to a selected list of libraries:

The accompanying card is one of a series which the American Association for International Conciliation is issuing for distribution to libraries. The cards are intended for filing in public card catalogs, whether or not the books noted are in the library. A space has been left for the insertion of call numbers. The cards will all relate to the general subject of international relations, under such headings as Diplomacy, Arbitration, etc., and will be revised from time to time.

Kindly indicate whether or not you wish to receive these cards by filling out and mailing the enclosed postal card.

About 400 libraries have expressed a desire to receive these cards, and an edition of 1000 cards is printed monthly. At the top of each card printed in red ink is the subject. The body of the card is filled with from three to five titles of books which in the opinion of the bibliographer are the best books on the subject. The titles are annotated.

The primary purpose of these cards is to bring into prominence books which tend to create a friendly feeling between citizens of different nations. By the mere act of inserting these cards in its public card catalog it is hoped that each library may bring to the notice of many readers the best books on a subject which is demanding the attention of the entire world. It is hoped also that the cards will be of bibliographical value to librarians. Any library which is not now receiving these cards may be put upon the mailing list by addressing the American Association for International Conciliation, Post Office Substation 84, New York City. Suggestions concerning improvements in the cards themselves should be sent to Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University, New York City.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES IN THE  
BOOKBINDING ART\*By JOHN J. PLEGER, *Manila, P. I.*

OF the one hundred and sixty-three replies received to a letter of the Congressional committee on printing to librarians throughout the United States requesting their preference for style of binding for Congressional documents and reports (taking into account durability, utility and popular favor, disregarding entirely the element of cost), seventy selected buckram; twenty-five, cloth; twenty, linen duck; nineteen canvas; eighteen, half russia; and eleven, sheep. As the majority preferred full cloth or buckram to full sheep or half russia and as the following statements were made, it is evident that a considerable number of librarians have but a limited knowledge of bookbinding:

No leather of recent manufacture, except the most expensive morocco, is fit for bookbinding. I trust that the time will soon come when the national government will quit the use of leather in binding.

No. 1 sheep is by far the most objectionable style of binding. Books bound in this material are becoming disintegrated. They constantly deposit fine powder on the shelves.

Sheep is useless, and is being generally discarded by publishers who are abreast with the best methods. It would be a pity to have the government continue to use an antiquated, not durable method, especially as it is a very expensive one.

I do not think of anything published by the government for which I would recommend sheep.

My preference is for buckram. One effect of time has been the crumbling away of the sheep bindings in such a manner as to leave very much of the binding on the hands and clothing when handling.

I should specify the polished buckram, but no leathers.

Our sheep bindings are rotting; would much appreciate a change.

If buckram and cloth could be made uniform in appearance, use both; prefer them to sheep or russia.

The librarian of the Colonial Library at the Hague, in discussing bindings received from various countries, said that the cheap cloth bindings from the United States were a national disgrace, yet popular russia (American cowhide) was favored by only eighteen of one hundred and sixty-three American librarians, although this leather is constantly used where durability is the prime requisite: in at least one library in the United States there are books bound in 1879 with American cowhide which are in a good state of preservation. Full sheep seemed to have been hopelessly outclassed but there are volumes in San Francisco bound in sheepskin, or "medical sheep," in 1842-1856 which have been subjected to the usual conditions and usages of a public library and still show neither breaks at the joints nor other signs of dissolution or decay.

In the endeavor to cheapen production, all styles of leather bindings have undergone so many labor-saving devices that the libra-

rians pass judgment on russia when it is, in reality, buffing, on bark skiver instead of sheep, on grained roan or buck instead of morocco, on seal grain cowhide instead of levant, morocco, etc., and libraries are full of decayed bindings due to such substitutions.

There is no doubt that the returns on leather bindings were not caused altogether by the rapid decay of the leather, but that the method of binding had much to do with the unfavorable comments. While bookbinders may discourage the use of a case instead of a laced-in book, as the use of the former means more machine work and less work for the journeyman, still it is true that the latter style excels that of the case book in point of durability, as the signatures are sewed on twine, commonly called sunken bands, and the ends are laced in the boards. In a case book the sewing has no connection with the boards except by being pasted to the end sheets. Since the invention of sewing machines, case books have increased and laced-in books decreased and, in the majority of cases, twine or tape has been eliminated because of the additional labor. To give the required appearance for library style, a substitute for lacing has been adopted; the most popular way is to glue a piece of super to the convex back to which the boards are tipped. To produce a book consistent in all its parts, the merits of a laced-in book when contrasted with such methods will be hardly disputed. A machine-sewed book can be sewed to permit the boards being laced to the volume by sawing the signatures between the stitches, then drawing the soft twine through the sawing after the signatures have been sewed and the books cut apart. Or, better still, the signature may be sewed to linen tapes, the ends pasted between the two thicknesses of boards and then forwarded like a laced-in book.

The Government Printing Office at Washington, in its endeavor to cheapen production, tips the projecting ends of the tapes to the boards and covers the joints with paper, eliminates the bands and pastes the titles on the back of cover. Titles stamped on thin skiver and pasted on the backs of leather-bound volumes should not be tolerated. A consistent leather-bound book has a title stamped in the leather and bands to protect the lettering when the book is in use.

The back lining, or loose back, is usually made in the least possible time and little attention paid to the necessity of the lining sticking to the convex back. Some forwarders in the hurly-burly of the everyday shop rub the back lining with the palm of the hand, eliminating the folder. The constant opening of the book demands that the back lining be of a strong thin material well glued to the convex back. As a general thing, the joints of a laced-in book get the least atten-

\*Reprinted from *Printing Trade News*, July 15, 1911.

tion, notwithstanding that there is more wear on the joints than on any other part of a book. A visit to any library reveals books bound in leather (sometimes genuine morocco) case book style, the joints covered with paper, an inconsistency which is readily apparent. The character of the book should determine the style of binding. A case book will suffice where a permanent cover is unnecessary. Where permanency is desired, the boards should be attached to the sewing, which should last as long as the covering, and the joints should not be covered with paper but with cloth or leather, and sewed to the outer sections of the book. Why cover a book with expensive leather embellished in gold when the joints will crack long before the outside of the book shows any wear?

The principal enemies of Congressional documents and reports are cockroaches, and the full cloth or buckram, in which most of the documents on recommendation of the Congressional printing committee are bound, is especially attractive to them. The Government Printing Office, in consequence of the experiments conducted by the Bureau of Standards, concluded that certain buckrams were immune from attack, to which Public Printer Donnelly gave endorsement, "One of the strongest guarantees which accompanies this material is that it is positively bug-proof, which is an important factor in material for use in this country and undoubtedly would be of great superiority for use in the Philippine Islands."

The closing section of the 46-page memorandum issued by the Congressional printing committee to justify its action regarding the change of binding material follows:

After full discussion of the reports of the Bureau of Standards and the Librarian of Congress and examination of the samples of book cloths submitted, the sample marked "666" was unanimously selected.

It would appear that the Director of the Bureau of Standards and the Assistant Physicist, by reason of the unanimous selection of "666" buckram as a substitute for sheep, stamped that material immune from attack of insects and croton bugs.

These covering materials, which are said to be immune in the United States, were found to be appetizing to cockroaches in the Philippines, of which there are at least two kinds, *ryparobia maderae* and *periplaneta americana*. It was thought that the albumen or gelatine size, which is used by stampers to affix the gold or metal leaf, attracted these bugs to book cloth and buckram covers, but this theory proved erroneous, as these materials were readily attacked when there was no application of sizing. It was then thought that the glue and paste were responsible, but this likewise proved erroneous, and the conclusion has been reached

that these bugs find the coloring substance nutritious.

During the past three years thousands of bound volumes have been sent over the world by the Insular Government, in which coupons were inserted requesting information as to whether or not the covers were attacked by insects or croton bugs. On these books was used a varnish said to have been recommended by a commission appointed by the British Government, composed of 2 ounces dammar resin, 2 ounces mastic, 1 ounce Canada balsam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce creosote, 20 liquid ounces spirits of wine, and one prepared from a formula of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, containing 400 grains bleached shellac, 160 grains white resin, 8 grains bichloride of mercury, salicylic acid, or tymol, 8000 grains c.c. alcohol (96 per cent. or stronger). The Governor-General of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, made the statement regarding books varnished with the second preparation that "cockroaches, which abound in this country, gnawed a greater part of the binding in ten days." This varnish was issued with the caution, "Do not get on the hands during use or it is apt to cause eruptions." Any preparation which is strong enough to cause eruptions and to kill the bugs which it has not prevented from attacking the material is dangerous to use on books as it can be easily transmitted to the eyes, and as the returns indicate that varnish does not give immunity, none should be used.

The Bureau of Printing, in its endeavor to find a substitute for cloth which would be free from attack, has been reasonably successful, as it was demonstrated that certain colors of fabrikoid, pluvisin and texoderm were immune; these materials are said to be water and stain-proof, which enhances their value. Owing to the limited number of colors on hand, a positive statement regarding all colors cannot be made. Each experiment was made with from sixty to one hundred and seventy-five cockroaches in screened boxes with only water for sustenance, and was severe, as only one color or material was tested at one time. The material was prepared in the regular way required by stampers to affix the gold or metal leaf, and later washed off, as albumen, gelatine, shellac or any preparation to affix the stamping material is attractive to the roach, and it was thought best to remove all temptations. The roaches perished in about ten days without attacking the material. The results of such experiments should be of great value, as an analysis of the colors found to be immune will probably suggest the method of making fabrics which are free from attack. For no book cloth or buckram should be used as a covering material for tropical countries unless it is safe from destruction by croton bugs.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

BOSTON MEETING, MAY 23-25

When President Lowell, of Harvard University, told the delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums at Boston that our modern museums often reminded him of the plan of a German scholar for making a model of the world, and everything in it life-size, he did more than hit upon a humorous comparison. He indicated one of the serious problems confronting our larger organizations to-day. Every year it is becoming less the duty of these institutions to assemble illimitable collections; rather is their task that of displaying to the best advantage the collections already owned, and of exercising the greatest discrimination in the selection of their accessions. This was one of many points illustrated in the reading of an interesting set of papers before the convention.

The delegates, numbering 95, were received for registration Tuesday morning, May 23, at the Boston Society of Natural History, and then proceeded to the Museum of Fine Arts for the opening session. President Frederick J. V. Skiff, of the Field Museum of Natural History, called the convention to order and introduced Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for the address of welcome. Very properly, his welcoming speech was in the nature of an introduction to the museum. The vertical division of the building into distinct museums representing different schools of art, and the horizontal division into a floor for display and a floor for reference, were explained, together with the policy of associating objects "of the period." This description was later supplemented by Mr. Louis Earle Rowe's explanation of the "Docent Service," which has been used so advantageously in the Boston Museum. Mr. Edward Robinson followed with an address on "The organization and work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art." When it is considered that last year over eleven thousand paintings were offered to the Museum, of which number only a few were accepted, the enormous amount of routine work governing accessions alone in this and other departments may be realized.

Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman analyzed very accurately with the aid of mathematical formulae the functions of the label. Because the necessary restriction as to size necessitates a brevity in the wording of the label, that conduces to falseness, he characterized the result as a libel. For this reason the Boston Museum prefers merely to number its objects, trusting that the visitor will look up the reference in gallery guides. Thereupon Dr. Fred-eric A. Lucas tried to show that Mr. Gilman had libeled the label. Although his topic was "Docent versus label," Dr. Lucas was of the

opinion that there should be no competition between docent and label, but that the one should be used to supplement the other.

After luncheon in the Museum of Fine Arts, the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride to the Harvard Medical School and Warren Anatomical Museum, and through the parkway to the Arnold Arboretum and Museum. On the return to Boston the party was conducted through the Public Library. An evening session was held at the Boston Society of Natural History, where a general discussion of the problem of the label was indulged in. Mr. Henry W. Kent's paper on "Business systems in the Metropolitan Museum of Art" revealed the methods which make possible the organization and work of the institution to which its director, Mr. Robinson, had already referred. In the absence of Mr. Charles Louis Pollard, his paper on the "Double card entry museum catalog" was read by Miss Pollard. Mr. E. L. Morris also spoke on "Museum catalogs," and Mr. A. H. Cooper-Prichard explained the "Geographical cataloging system" and its usefulness for field work.

On the morning of the second day the convention convened at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. The first order of business was the election of officers for the following year, which resulted as follows: president, Edward S. Morse of the Peabody Museum, Salem; 1st vice-president, Henry L. Ward of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee; 2d vice-president, Benjamin Ives Gilman of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; secretary, Paul M. Rea of the Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.; assistant secretary (a newly-created office), Miss Laura L. Weeks of the Charleston Museum; treasurer, W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Museums, Philadelphia; councillors (to serve three years), Frederick J. V. Skiff of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and Henry W. Kent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The convention then listened to papers by Mr. Edward W. Forbes, on the "Relation of the art museum to a university," and by Miss Anna D. Slocum, on "Possible connections between the museum and the school." Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber had been unable to prepare a formal paper on a "Comparison between American and European museums," but presented as the result of his European tour of inspection a decision distinctly favorable to the American museums. Plans for the new Germanic Museum of Harvard University were exhibited by Professor Kuno Francke, after which the delegates were entertained at a luncheon in the Harvard Union.

The afternoon session had been arranged with especial regard for the needs of the science people, an opportunity to visit other museums thereby being offered those delegates not wishing to attend. At the joint

evening session at the Boston Society of Natural History a number of papers omitted from the previous order of business were then read. Dr. A. H. Griffith advised as "How to make museums valuable to the public." "The work of a local museum" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Charles W. Johnson, and Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff explained a "Device for fastening labels to glass shelves." With the aid of the stereopticon Miss Delia I. Griffin illustrated "The Fairbanks Museum and its work."

Not the least of the many attractive features of Boston as a convention seat is the number of excellent museums in the near vicinity of the city. Advantage was taken of this fact by holding the third day's session at Salem. The morning was occupied with an inspection of the Peabody Academy of Science, whose interesting collections originated in the East Indian voyages of early Salem sea captains, and of the Essex Institute, which is preserving for us the life of our New England forbears. After luncheon in the Peabody Museum, the convention was entertained by papers in Academy Hall on "Exhibition cases in European museums," by Professor Edward S. Morse, and "Endowment of research work by museums," by Dr. Franklin W. Hooper. This completed the program of the convention, but the majority of the delegates chose to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit neighboring museums on Friday. The institutions which acted as hosts to the visitors were: the Thayer Ornithological Museum of Lancaster, the Archaeological Museum of the Phillips Academy, Andover; the Worcester Art Museum, the Museum of the Society of Antiquity, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Society of Natural History, all of Worcester.

This terminated the successful sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums. It was determined to hold next year's convention in the city of New York.

MILTON MATTER.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America met on Friday, May 19, at 8.15 p.m., at Pasadena, California. Mr. C. W. Lane, former president of the Society, in the chair. Mr. G. T. Clark acted as secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. H. E. Bolton, of Leland Stanford Junior University, read a paper entitled "Contributions to the bibliography of Father Kino," and Mr. H. L. Leupp gave a short talk on the two university presses at Chicago and California universities. Mr. C. W. Andrews reported on the International Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, Brussels, 1910, and Mr. L. J. Burpee reported informally for the Committee on survey of bibliographical literature.

#### A. L. A. COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

##### PASADENA MEETING

THE College and reference section was called to order on Saturday afternoon, May 20, by Mr. J. C. Rowell, librarian of University of California. Miss Julia Steffa, librarian of Pomona College Library, was appointed secretary.

The first paper, on "Some problems in book numbers," by H. Ralph Mead, of University of California Library, was read by Mr. G. T. Little, of Bowdoin College. A discussion of problems in book numbers followed.

The second paper was by J. E. Goodwin, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, on "Necessary red tape."

W. E. Henry, University of Washington Library, read the last paper of the session, "The academic standing of college library assistants and their relation to the Carnegie foundation." The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Lane, Andrews, Daniels and Rowell.

On motion of Mr. Lane it was voted that separates of Mr. Henry's paper be printed by the secretary of the A. L. A. and sent to all of the college and university libraries in the United States.

Mr. Lane then spoke of the meeting of the Association of New England Libraries, held at Wellesley recently, where the question of inter-library loans was discussed. He spoke of the time and labor involved in sending out books and in checking up lists for books in the library and those *not* in the library. The advisability of charging a small fee was considered, the fee being not for the use of the book, but simply to cover in some degree the cost of the extra labor involved. The payment of a fee would perhaps insure greater freedom in asking for inter-library loans. Discussion by Messrs. Andrews, Henry, Lane, Leupp and Miss M. L. Jones.

On motion of Mr. Andrews it was voted that the matter of the purposes, principles and methods of inter-library loans be referred to the Committee on coordination.

JULIA STEFFA, Secretary.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute, organized in 1905, did not begin formal operations until 1908. It then included 50 elected fellows; this number was increased to 60, all of whom paid dues. There have been losses since then by death and resignation, and yet others elected. It has now 56 members in good standing.

Meetings of the Institute have been held: in 1908, Atlantic City, March 12 and 13, with 17 present; and New York City, December 10 and 11, with 27 present.



1909, Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1, with 37 present.

1910, Chicago, January 6, with 15 present; and Mackinac Island, June 30 and July 4, with 24 present.

1911, Pasadena, Cal., May 22, with 14 present out of 22 attending the A. L. A. conference.

Much that was instructive and interesting was expressed at all meetings, the discussions proving remarkably so; but, other than brief abstracts in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, no printed reports or proceedings have appeared.

In a circular letter of January, 1908, the then President Dewey said: "The American Library Institute thus far is only an admirable plan, carefully worked out, with a large field for usefulness." Scarcely more can be truthfully said concerning it at present, and little can be ever expected of the Institute unless it brings about the publication of timely and effective papers, and discussions thereon, in shape worthy of preservation and use.

With that intent, and in view of a proposed second meeting of 1911 to be held in New York City in September next, request was made of the fellows by secretary's circular of March 14, as follows:

"For this latter occasion, the desire is to have contributed (and printed in advance) a number of articles of considerable length, prepared with view to publication; such papers, together with the discussions at that meeting, to be issued in a volume suitable for distribution and sale. Something of this kind may be made a regular feature of the work of the Institute, yearly or otherwise.

"The subject of each paper should be named by the contributor and submitted to the program committee beforehand. Some articles are already under consideration, others are expected in due time.

"Each fellow who will participate therein is asked to communicate within the next few weeks prior to the end of July, with Mr. John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., one of the program committee."

Up to the present writing, however, the program committee has received little encouragement, and but few responses even to certain personal appeals for the material desired. Mr. Dana reports nothing yet in hand for the purpose in question, and feels that the time for advance printing of papers is rapidly slipping away. Hence this further reminder is now sent to all the fellows, and urgent request is made that as many as possible act at once, advising Mr. Dana direct.

Copies of articles must be in Mr. Dana's hands on or before August 5 or they will not be printed beforehand, and consequently cannot be presented.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

## PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

THE Public Documents round table was called to order by George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on public documents, at 8:35 p.m., Friday, in the private dining room of the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Cal. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library, also a member of the committee on public documents, was chosen secretary.

The prevailing interest in public documents was made very evident by the large number of librarians present.

The secretary read a letter from the superintendent of documents, Mr. Donath, expressing his regret at not being able to be present to participate in the proceedings, as he believed it would better serve the interests of the office of superintendent of documents and the libraries in whose behalf this office was originally created if this representative of the government could meet with the librarians and talk over the needs and hopes of the library world.

As Mr. Donath's paper concerning the public documents situation from the standpoint of the superintendent of documents, with accompanying suggestions, had not been received, the attention of the meeting was devoted to some of the letters which have been received by the committee and the questions asked by those present.

The first letter read was from Mr. Ernest Bruncken, assistant register of copyrights and a member of the committee on public documents, who was unable to be present. In this letter Mr. Bruncken repeated his suggestions made at the Public Documents round table at Mackinac Island, viz., that provision should be made whereby the superintendent of documents can issue a bulletin daily, or at least three times a week, showing all the new publications of the departments of government, especially during a session of Congress, which bulletin should be promptly and regularly sent to the larger libraries in order that librarians may know what has been officially published and endeavor to secure such as they require either from the superintendent of documents or through their representatives in Congress. Such a list would enable our librarians to secure needed documents very shortly after mention had been made of them in the daily press. The publication of such a list is very much needed and would, without doubt, do much in simplifying the whole document question.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington, which was discussed by Mrs. H. P. Davison, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, and by Mr. Bliss J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, the rec-

ommendation of Mr. Bruncken was endorsed by the meeting unanimously.

The committee on public documents summarized this recommendation and the debate on the same in the following resolution, which it reported to the council, where it was adopted:

"As many librarians are seriously handicapped in their reference work through lack of definite information as to what publications have been issued by the several departments at Washington, until the receipt of the monthly catalog of government publications, which is not published until several weeks after the period covered by each issue,

"Resolved, That the superintendent of documents be respectfully urged to publish, if possible, a daily or weekly check-list of all such government publications issued by the several departments at Washington. Through such a check-list librarians will be informed concerning the many documents and reports now called for, having been mentioned in the daily press. We believe that this early information should be regularly supplied to depository libraries also."

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. J. David Thompson, chief of the division of documents in the Library of Congress, another member of the committee on public documents, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the meeting. Mr. Thompson called attention to the fact that the *Monthly List of State Publications* with its several subject indexes had involved a great deal more labor than was anticipated, as several of the states have been rendering but very little assistance. Mr. Thompson stated that although this *Monthly List* is now well started, largely through his constant personal attention, its continuance is likely to depend on the extent to which state librarians assist the Library of Congress by seeing that the Library of Congress receives all of the material issued by their respective state governments. This closer co-operation by the states is all the more necessary now that the preparation of the *Monthly List* must soon become a part of the routine work of the office.

On motion of Mr. Adam J. Strohm, librarian of the Public Library, Trenton, N. J., it was voted unanimously that we express our appreciation to the Librarian of Congress and the chief of division of documents for the preparation and publication of the *Monthly List of State Publications* and that we express the hope that the several states will send their documents promptly to the Librarian of Congress so that all the official documents issued by each state will be promptly included in the *Monthly List of State Publications*, and also in order that the necessary Library of Congress cards can be

made directly from the documents themselves.

A roll call by states was taken in which it was shown that a large number of states were represented. In every case the person answering from a state promised to do his or her utmost to assist in making the *Monthly List of State Publications* as complete as possible so far as his or her particular state was concerned.

The last letter read by the secretary was from Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Canada, in which he proposed and advocated an extension of the distribution of United States public documents so as to include various libraries in the Dominion and the extension of the distribution of Canadian public documents so as to include various libraries in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Hitt, of Washington, it was unanimously voted to endorse the following resolution, which was later adopted by the Council:

At a time when the advantages of reciprocity in trade have been recognized by the United States and Canada, it is appropriate that steps should be taken to bring about something in the nature of reciprocity in public documents; as the Government of the United States issues annually a large number of public documents that would be of service to Canadian public libraries, and similarly the Government of the Dominion of Canada issues many publications that would be of value in the United States.

Resolved, That representations be made to the two governments looking toward the adoption of some plan by which the superintendent of documents at Washington, or some other official, could be made an agent for the distribution of Canadian public documents to American libraries, and the King's Printer at Ottawa an agent for the distribution of United States public documents to Canadian libraries.

Meeting adjourned.

GEO. S. GODARD, Chairman.

#### THE PLACE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY\*

THERE was a strong dominant note in the recent American Library Association convention at Pasadena that could not fail to impress itself upon the general observer, possibly even more sharply than on the more active participants in the meeting. Many currents of professional interest meet and mingle and cross in any assembly of workers from a field at once so varied and so specialized as the library field has become to-day; but in reviewing the Pasadena meeting it is evident that the interest centered upon a single broad phase of modern library activity—the analysis and presentation of the Place of the Public Library in the Community: a presentation dealing not with technical details of library organization and administration, but with the broader side of the library's relation to state

\* Reprinted from *The Dial*, June 16, 1911.

and municipal government, the support and privileges it should receive, and the recognition it deserves as a far-reaching agency of public education. In Mr. Wyer's presidential address, on "What the community owes the library," the central thought of the convention was set forth in concise statements of the right of the public library to fair financial support, to carefully chosen and effective trustees, and to clearer recognition of its influence and its needs. Interesting and significant in the further development of this theme was the address of Dr. Bostwick on "The exploitation of the public library," showing how the increasing importance of the library in the community carries with it a danger that its influence may be deflected into commercial channels or used to give publicity to personal enterprises unconnected with legitimate library activity.

A discussion of the relations between libraries and municipalities carried forward the treatment of the central theme. The effect of the commission plan of city government, the influence of branch libraries within their specific districts, the conditions of city civil service as bearing upon library efficiency, were the sub-topics; and in their discussion it was evident that the place of the public library in the scheme of city government has not yet been defined with precision. Perhaps the greatest general interest attached to the discussion of civil service restrictions upon library administration. Certainly this subject was a most vital one in its relation to public library efficiency on the Pacific coast. The point at issue was the need of a system of civil service regulating appointment and control of the library staff, maintained and controlled by the library itself, as against the inclusion of the library in a general city civil service system applying indiscriminately to employees in all city departments, which practically removes all administrative control from the hands of the library authorities. The excellent address of Mr. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, and the resultant discussions based on the experience of the leading libraries of the country, were of the greatest value in making clear the basic facts that libraries must be dissociated from all political influences and that library service must be regarded as a specialized calling in the field of public education.

Turning from the municipality to the state, another session was given to the remarkable extension of library privileges to all sections of the community, now being carried on through state commissions, county libraries, and kindred agencies. The latest departure in this field is that undertaken by the state of California in the establishment of a carefully planned and coördinated county library system. This is in some respects the most significant piece of library legislation yet adopted, and the course of its development will be fol-

lowed with interest by all concerned in educational affairs. It is planned to reach not only isolated hamlets and small settlements with good selections of books—"branches" of a county library organization, with headquarters at the county seat—but through this medium to bring books direct to individual homes far removed from public library facilities. What California has now undertaken is already familiar in other states, though in somewhat different guise. In Wisconsin the small public library has achieved perhaps its highest efficiency, through the fostering care of the state's Free Library Commission. Here the travelling library was made the basis of development—these small collections being sent out to all parts of the state, to remote settlements, cross-roads stores, or even to single farmhouses, for community use. Such travelling library stations gave impulse to public library organization in many of these small communities, and the libraries thus established were through the services of the commission organized on proper technical methods, while at the same time through the commission workers the communities themselves have been led to recognize the library's importance and its right to fair financial support.

Under the California plan the county libraries will be in no way dependent upon or controlled by the community they serve; but will be independent agencies of the general county system, focussing in the central county library. It will be seen that these two states thus represent two different principles of library development, and a comparison of results after a few years' experience cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. One notable advantage to the California system is the much larger income it makes available for library extension, through the county taxation provided for; another is that under effective county organization general development must be more rapid than through individual effort under supervision; it is also evident that the California system will mean a raising of the standard of public librarianship throughout the state, an improvement in library salaries, and the consequent placing of library service upon a higher professional level. An extremely useful analysis of the basis upon which library extension work has been developed in different sections was given by Mr. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, pointing out differences of method that are inherent in the choice of different administrative units, such as township, county and state. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, of the California State Library, spoke for the California plan; Miss Isom, of the Portland Public Library, described county library extension in Oregon, where most interesting results are following upon the efforts of the State Library Commission and the Portland

library authorities to bring good books to the people outside of the larger cities and towns. The pioneer work of the Brumbach County Library of Van Wert, Ohio, one of the first county libraries in the United States, was reviewed; and an interesting glimpse was given of the unique extension methods developed by the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Maryland, where a "book wagon" makes its regular rounds through the sparsely settled primitive country regions, its precious freight eagerly awaited by the dwellers in the isolated farmhouses and mountain cabins.

In logical pendant to this varied and enlightening review of ways and means by which books are being made a part of the daily current of American life, was the vigorous and well-ordered statement of "The basis of support for public library work," given by Mr. Hopper, of the Tacoma Public Library, which, while dealing specifically with the fiscal details of library support—methods of effective preparation and presentation of budgets, principles regulating increase of appropriations, etc.—was at the same time an excellent presentation of the development of the public library into one of the great educational departments of municipal and state government. The efficiency of the library as an educational factor was further emphasized in a well-considered paper by Mr. Arthur H. Chamberlain, of the National Education Association, who urged the advantages of closer relations and coöperation between the two great national associations of teachers and librarians.

While this summary is necessarily both brief and selective, still it is believed that it fairly indicates the dominant note of the latest conference of American librarians—the main channel along which thought and speech were directed and in which after-influence is most likely to be realized. That such after-influence will be of special value to the library development of the Pacific coast there is every reason to believe. The growth of public libraries within the last decade has been notable through all this region; but there is not yet the full response from the community that is necessary to bring library service to its highest efficiency. The clear and certain tones in which at this meeting the basic principles of modern library development were set forth must prove both stimulating and informing. The removal of the library from political influences, the improvement of librarianship in qualifications and in material reward, the power of books for education and for recreation in every walk of life, and the duty laid upon state and city to make the library valuable and available to every citizen—when these essentials are more clearly understood the place of the library in the community will be less vital a subject for argument and exposition.

HELEN E. HAINES.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNUSED BOOK\*

EVERY circulating library of considerable magnitude that has been in operation for a number of years gradually accumulates many volumes that are seldom or never used. In a general way it was long known that we had such a problem here, but just what it was we did not know. An effort was made last winter to get some knowledge and light on this subject. During the Christmas vacation and early in January a number of the boys and substitutes were used at odd hours to go over the shelves of the circulation department of the Ryerson Building and to note from the book slips the books that had not gone into circulation for the last two years, that is, for 1909 and 1910; in other words, to make a record of all books that had been on the shelves two years or more without going into circulation. There are 80,803 volumes in our circulating collection, including the children's room, the branch libraries and the school libraries. Inasmuch as the branch and the school libraries and the shelves in the children's room are gone over from time to time and the books that do not go into circulation removed, what follows does not apply to them. The total number of volumes used for comparison at the time this count was taken was 64,162. This number includes all the circulating works for adults in the Ryerson Building and branches and also all juvenile non-fiction (this last is a comparatively small number and statistics of it are not separate from adult non-fiction). The number of these volumes that did not go into circulation during the last two years or more was 13,373, or over 20 per cent.

The following table shows the number of books that have never circulated and those that have not circulated in a series of years:

Never.....	614
Not since 1885.....	5
Not since 1886.....	51
Not since 1887.....	13
Not since 1888.....	22
Not since 1889.....	25
Not since 1890.....	17
Not since 1891.....	45
Not since 1892.....	60
Not since 1893.....	77
Not since 1894.....	185
Not since 1895.....	125
Not since 1896.....	218
Not since 1897.....	257
Not since 1898.....	234
Not since 1899.....	359
Not since 1900.....	493
Not since 1901.....	474
Not since 1902.....	470
Not since 1903.....	626
Not since 1904.....	781
Not since 1905.....	1107
Not since 1906.....	1439
Not since 1907.....	2184
Not since 1908.....	3585

\*Reprinted from Grand Rapids Public Library, 40th annual report, year ending March 31, 1911, pages 37-40.

The following table shows the different classes of books, the number of volumes in these classes in the library, and the number in the class that did not circulate since 1908 or before:

Class Number	Subject	Volumes in Library	Vols. not circulated since 1908 or before
600.....	Polygraphy.....	3057	691
100.....	Philosophy.....	1162	220
200.....	Religion.....	3023	693
300.....	Sociology.....	4323	1226
400.....	Philology.....	4785	95
500.....	Natural Science.....	2667	911
600.....	Useful Arts.....	2236	543
700.....	Fine Arts.....	6447	347
800.....	Literature.....	5226	1394
910-919.....	Travel.....	5311	940
920.....	Biography.....	6690	1899
900-930-999.....	History.....		1568
Golden Star Collection—Lubbock's best books.....			46
Everyman's Library.....			28
(Two preceding collections included in count of classified books.)			
A-Z.....	Fiction.....	12,764	1933
French.....		381	90
German.....		2,330	661
Holland.....		1,567	33
Italian.....		121	....
Norwegian.....		29	5
Polish.....		648	1
Swedish.....		159	19
		64,162	13,373

Of the 614 books that never went into circulation since they were put on our shelves, 115 were added in 1908, 77 in 1907, 58 in 1906, 140 in 1905, 13 in 1904, 4 in 1903, 7 in 1902, 3 in 1901, 7 in 1900, 14 in 1899, 9 in 1898, 4 in 1897, 6 in 1896, 6 in 1895, 29 in 1894, 8 in 1893, 11 in 1892, 15 in 1891, 5 in 1890, 2 in 1889, 9 in 1888, 1 in 1887, 71 in 1886.

This investigation I regard as important in a number of ways, although the study is not yet completed. After getting a list of the books that had not gone into circulation for these years, the superintendent of circulation began in March to place blocks of them on open shelves to see what would happen. The first section so placed was 205 volumes of "Old time biographies"—collections of biographies, and frequently the most uninteresting kind of biography. In one month 28 volumes of these went into circulation. Gradually the library expects to place before the public nearly all or all of these books which, so far as the circulating work of the library is concerned, have been dead. It will be interesting to notice how many can be galvanized into life in this way. Another interesting fact disclosed is the number of books among these that at one time were exceedingly popular. The whole study will give us a better insight into and understanding of this matter than we have had before.

After we have finished testing these books on the public on the open shelves, there will doubtless remain a considerable number of volumes which are practically dead. The

question will then arise, "What shall we do with them?" To keep them on the shelves with the other books blocks the regular work of the library and takes up valuable space which ought to be used, and is needed, for live books. It seems to me that the solution of this problem will be to find shelf room in some part of the library where books of this character can be stored in as little space as possible, but where they can be gotten at, should the occasion require, without great difficulty. For the present the easiest way to handle them would be to find another place for the bound newspapers, now in the basement stack, and then use the basement stack as a place for books in cold storage, so to speak. This would also mean that we should have to add to the shelf number a mark indicating that they were in the cold storage collection. This problem of the unused book is one that will increase as the library grows older, and I believe that we cannot undertake the solution of it too soon or too carefully.

It is not at all surprising that the class biography should contain more volumes unused than any other, and vastly more in proportion to the number of volumes in the library than any other. In the first place, many of these biographies are written and published from a sense of duty, as pious memorials, rather than for any real literary or historical reason; nevertheless, these volumes frequently do have a certain historical value, and to that extent they are in reality reference books rather than books for the circulation department. For that purpose they can well be given a place and should be preserved in a library of this kind. It is also to be noted that a large proportion of the gifts that come to the library are biographies. Most of the people who had them probably never read them, and therefore they are glad to pass them on. Furthermore, I think that many people do not exercise the same degree of suspicion with reference to a biography as they do towards fiction and some other classes of books, and therefore are likely to gather in their homes a considerably larger proportion of biographies than would otherwise be the case.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN THE LIBRARY WEEK PROGRAM

DURING the coming New York State Library week in New York City an attempt will be made to inaugurate an organization among college and university librarians for the discussion of the special problems arising in this class of work. The plan is to include all college librarians of the eastern states in much the same way as the college librarians are now organized for the middle states with their annual meeting at Chicago.



The New England college librarians have a peripatetic organization now, but there are many of the New England librarians who would be glad to meet in some central place once a year with all the college librarians of the eastern states for the purpose of getting a wider range of views and practices.

The state meetings are as a rule too restricted in territory and too much occupied with the wider range of topics to afford an adequate opportunity for the discussion in detail of the many unsolved problems peculiar to college and university library work.

Mr. Hill, president of the New York State Association, has kindly set aside one day, Thursday, September 28, for the college librarians, and this opportunity will be taken to discuss such a plan and if thought best to inaugurate such a movement.

The program for this day will have two sessions, one in the morning for the consideration of some of the problems to be dealt with, and one in the evening of a more general character in alignment with other phases of library work.

As the problems of high school librarians are in many respects allied to those of college libraries, especially those having to do with the work of students, the high school librarians are expressing an interest in such an opportunity to meet with college librarians for mutual aid and assistance. All high school librarians are therefore invited to be present at this initial meeting.

Those interested in the project are not unmindful of the fact that library workers are approaching the limit of organization and that every new call must show cause; but this kind of an organization is not a new and untried one. The college librarians of the New England states have a flourishing organization of this character, and the college librarians of the middle states have their annual meeting in Chicago during the Christmas holidays. This will therefore not be a new organization, but an opportunity for those college librarians not included in either of the above categories to get the same kind of help and inspiration from other's experience and practice.

WILLARD AUSTEN.

### A LIBRARY REPORT IN VERSE

(Berkshire (Mass.) Athenæum and Museum Report, 1910-11.)

I have the honor of presenting here  
The report of the library for the year:  
Books on hand when the year began,  
55,391;  
Added to June 1, 1911,  
2387;  
Total number of books to date,  
57,238;  
The parts and the total will now be proved,  
By noting 440 removed,  
By reason of wear, or tear, or age,  
Or the fatal defect of a missing page.

The circulation last year, I see,  
Was 91,073;  
We have added this year to the former score  
8530 more.  
The total number this year will be  
99,603.

March has led for many a year  
In the number of books delivered here;  
But now, as we shall long remember,  
The largest total was last November.  
The weather was cold, the winds were shifty,  
And the count was 9250.

The largest day was Feb. 1-8;  
When we issued 938  
Memorial Day showed reason plenty  
For closing on holidays; loaned but 20.  
The new cards issued this year we fix  
At 3626,  
Of pamphlets, 12,023  
Were reported in 1910 by me;  
Since then, all told, some old, some new,  
We have gained 642.  
Of these but 71 were bought;  
The others, presented, have cost us naught.

Of the volumes gained as the months have run,  
We bought 1441.  
One hundred are books or papers bound,  
And two by means of exchange were found;  
While generous gifts increased the store  
By 744.  
Miss Fannie S. Davis deserves a line;  
She gave us 339.

The cost of rebinding our books has been spared,  
For 15,000 have been repaired;  
Miss Pierce has carefully planned this work,  
Which none of the ladies have tried to shirk.

The quality sought in our literature  
Has shown improvement, slow but sure,  
There still are thousands of boys and girls  
Who revel in stories of knights and earls,  
There still are thousands of women too,  
That borrow our novels and read them through;  
But as nothing relieves the average mind  
So quickly as these, I am half inclined  
To believe that those writers have served us best  
Who have brought to the weary the gift of rest.

And yet I am glad to report again  
A growing use of our books by men;  
To men of the factory, shop and farm,  
The library calls with increasing charm.  
There is high reward in the grateful look  
On the face of the toiler who finds the book  
That will teach him the better to use his tools;  
Or give for his guidance the latest rules;  
And many a man is rejoiced to learn  
That the more he knows the more he can earn.  
For every one, sooner or later, finds  
That better books make better minds.

Conversely, the people's good taste will cure  
The evils that trouble our literature.  
The law of supply and demand is here  
As potent as in the commercial sphere,  
Authors of readers must take good heed,  
For folks must write what folks will read!

We note already a higher trend  
(You know it is never too late to mend)  
In fiction; the books show greater care,  
A brighter sky, and a purer air;  
For example, in "Molly-Make-Believe"  
There's the merriest, sauciest child of Eve;  
The story is bright, and the wit is keen;  
And it loses no strength for being clean,  
Another good tale is "The broad highway,"  
As sweet as the flowers that bloom in May;  
Yet, brimming with love, and with blood and fire,  
It thrills with courage and strong desire.  
A hero and heroine self-reliant  
Are drawn by the pen of "Margaret Bryant";  
And many a heart has warmly glowed  
For Anne's career, and Aston's road!

In "Flamsted Quarries," away down east,  
Is the tale of a dear old parish priest;  
It teaches the truth as few books can,  
That he best serves God who best serves man,  
While in Day's "King Spruce," and in "Nathan  
Burke,"  
Are shown the rewards of faithful work.

But it isn't my purpose to burden you  
With a catalog, or a rhymed review;  
But only to prove that a book's not hurt,  
By having it decent and free from dirt.

Outside of fiction the number is great  
Of excellent books received of late;  
But few will be read with more delight,  
Than "The great white north," by Helen Wright,  
Though, strange as it seems, I cannot but fear  
There are some don't know that she lives right here.

Miss Peck has charge of the catalog still,  
And none could better the task fulfil;  
Miss Axtell examines with patient care  
Each book returned, for a blot or tear;  
Miss Elizabeth Downs at the desk presides,  
And verifies all our accounts besides;  
The diligent hand of Miss Hawes is seen  
In each reference-book and magazine;  
She is questioned a hundred times a day;  
And no one, unanswered, is turned away.  
As first assistant, by every test,  
Miss Waterman's excellence stands confessed;  
Miss Lewis, Miss Feeley, Miss Mafréd Rice,  
Arc faithful in service, in judgment, nice.

Not much has been done to the building; so  
It's about the same as a year ago;  
We have only done what we had to do.  
The roof has been patched where the rain came  
Through;  
Some ceilings and walls have been kalsomined;  
And the danger averted of being fined;  
(The repair committee deserves the praise;)  
For the doors have been hung so they swing both  
ways!

And among the minor improvements made  
The lawn has been brought to a better grade.  
The unfortunate state of the upper floor  
Is not much worse than it was before;  
The stairs are still crooked, and narrow and dark;  
We still lack windows to face the park;  
And congestion below is harder to bear,  
On account of the wasted room up there!

It is not the conventional thing to do:  
To present a report in rhyme, to you;  
But I solemnly promise to break this pen,  
And never do such a thing again:—  
I offer no further excuse; for indeed it  
Is written in hope that some people may read it!

P.S.—An important fact I forgot to mention;  
Deserves a moment of your attention:—  
A room-ful of things from the Athenæum  
Have been placed down stairs in the art museum;  
Historical relics, that long have been  
Neglected, and dusty, and all unseen,  
New labelled and clean, have now their places  
In twenty or more appropriate cases;  
There are ribbons and laces, and beads that show  
The fashions of Pittsfield, long ago;  
There are belts and buckles and curly cues  
Of the style our ancestors used to use;  
There are old-time scissors, and shears and fans,  
And tables and chairs and warming pans;  
Decanters and runlets with wooden cords;  
There are lamps and lanterns and moulds for  
candles,  
And quaint umbrellas with ivory handles;  
Scales and steelyards, and keys, and rings,  
And pistols and flintlocks, and lots of things;  
Things of linen and things of yarn,  
Things for the house and the shop and the barn;  
Things for the use of the men that fight,  
And things for the service of men that write;  
Things of iron and brass and steel,  
Things that belonged to the spinning-wheel;

Things that remind us of church and choir,  
Things to light and put out a fire;  
Things for city and village and farm,  
Things for good and things for harm;  
Things for the road and things for the stable,  
Things for the hearth and things for the table,  
Things of most every sort I think  
With the single exception of things to drink!  
And now they are there and the people know  
We have them, it's pleasant to see them go,  
And study the relics of long ago  
Arranged in the cabinet down below;  
Some go to see what their grandsires wore;  
Some go to look at the arms they bore;  
Some go to study a soldier's rig;  
Some go to look at a doctor's gig;  
Some go to behold an old plug hat.  
Some go for this and some for that;  
And some are most eager to scan the shelves  
Where the things are kept they once owned them-  
selves!

## American Library Association

### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The Review of Reviews Company has decided to issue a special edition of the photographic history of the Civil War for library use. The extra cost for this binding will be \$1 for the entire set of 10 volumes. The sample submitted to the committee on binding was strongly bound in No. 18 library buckram, and ought to give good service. The regular edition is poorly bound and the light cover is easily soiled.

The firms of Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton have submitted samples of books especially bound for library use. The books are exceedingly well bound and will give good service. The catalog of these editions contains many titles not familiar to readers in this country, but such books as "Robinson Crusoe," "Little Women," Andersen's "Tales," "Tom Brown's Schooldays," "Water Babies" and others may be found among them. The prices of these books are very reasonable and it will pay librarians to send for catalog.

## State Library Commissions

### PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

A six weeks course in library work was opened to the libraries of the state on June 26, at the Pennsylvania State College, under the auspices of the Free Library Commission and in connection with the State College Summer School for Teachers. It is hoped a two-fold advantage will be gained in the bringing together of these two important educational forces. First, a more sympathetic understanding of each other's work; second, an opportunity for the librarian to take a part of her work in the various courses offered by the college; and, through a special course, the teachers will be given a chance to learn "how to use a library," to study children's books, and to gain an appreciation of what the library can do to help her in her work.

Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the Drexel Institute Library School, and Miss Helen G. Betterly, children's librarian, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barré, have assisted in the teaching. The special lecturers are: Dr. E. W. Runkle, librarian, Carnegie Library, State College; Gilbert D. Emerson, Philadelphia; Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, and Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary, Harrisburg; Miss Mary A. True, Foxburg, Pa.; Miss Caroline Burnite, Cleveland; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo. Fifteen pupils are enrolled.

ANNA A. MACDONALD, *Instructor-in-charge.*

### State Library Associations

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 75th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Gloucester, at the Hawthorne Inn, June 15-17, 1911. The meetings were held in the casino; they were of well-sustained interest throughout, and were much enjoyed by the 135 or more people present. The first evening session was opened by an address of welcome from Mayor Patch, of Gloucester, and a response from President Robert K. Shaw, of Worcester, followed by Mr. G. W. Woodbury, of the reception committee, who made announcements about places of interest that the club was invited to visit during its stay in Gloucester.

The address of the evening was made by Miss Helen B. Merchant, of Gloucester, who spoke about "Gloucester in fact and in fiction."

The Friday morning session was opened by a discussion of the subject, "Trustees, their duties and opportunities," as viewed, first, from the standpoint of the trustee himself, and, secondly, from that of the librarian. Prof. Z. W. Coombs, of Worcester, said that trustees should be responsible, interested, free from all tendency to graft or favoritism in appointments, should show no political or religious bias, and should regard public office as a public trust. The body of trustees should not be self-perpetuating nor chosen *ex officio*, as the superintendent of schools, etc.

Their duties are to represent the people at large, hear complaints, and pass on matters of public concern, like hours of opening and closing, closing on holidays, making repairs, planning new buildings, additions, etc. But their chief duty is to select an expert librarian and to cooperate in choosing his assistants. They should look to him in shaping a general policy, give him free swing in minor details of administration, but hold him responsible for results.

Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, who spoke next, confined her remarks to towns where the income was from \$15 to \$100 a year.

Mr. E. C. Wheeler, of Cambridge, made a few remarks, and then Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of Salem, started the discussion for the libra-

rian. He said among other things that the trustees should get as good a librarian as possible, should defer to him in the matter of book purchase, and should back him up against the public. Disagreement between the librarian and assistant is a sufficient reason for discharging an assistant, if the librarian be efficient. Trustees should visit the library often to give the librarian a chance to talk things over with them, should visit other libraries often, and should resign when unable to attend their duties properly. There should not be too many meetings of the trustees, if there be a good librarian; and the meetings will be well attended, if the librarian keeps up the interest of the trustees.

Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, of Pawtucket, closed the formal discussion of trustees, and said summarily: "It is a perfectly evident fact that their duty is to see that the library bills are paid, and their opportunity is the chance to 'fire' the librarian!"

"The chief general criticism that can be made of trustees is that as a class they seem to lack a live, stirring, working enthusiasm, and to be controlled by a strong tendency toward inertia and conservatism."

The other two speakers of the morning had not arrived, and Mr. Leslie Hayford, field secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, was called upon, and he said in brief that the greatest opportunity for service was open to librarians, because the library is about the only educational institution that can get hold of adult foreigners and teach them civic usefulness.

Mr. Brigham, state librarian of Rhode Island, offered to send the bulletin of the Rhode Island Club on foreign books to any applicant.

The following officers for the year 1911-1912 were proposed and the secretary instructed to cast a single vote for them: president, Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston; vice-presidents, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee, Boston Athenæum, Harriet L. Matthews, Lynn, Clarence S. Brigham, American Anti-quarian Society, Worcester, ex-President Robert K. Shaw, Worcester; secretary, John Grant Moulton, Haverhill; treasurer, Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenæum; recorder, Louise Prouty, West End Branch, Public Library, Boston.

Mr. Huntington, of Springfield, spoke next about library bindings, and discussion followed.

Mr. Ayer moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the matter of special bindings for libraries. The motion was carried.

The arrival of Dr. Eva March Tappan, of Worcester, the next speaker on the program, continued the morning session. Dr. Tappan spoke on "Reading for children."

The last paper of the morning on the "Boy scout movement," by Mr. Frederick N.

Cooke, Jr., executive secretary, New England Headquarters, Boy Scouts of America, was postponed until the evening session.

Friday afternoon was given up to excursions, and more than a hundred people enjoyed a trolley trip "around the Cape."

The evening session was opened by the reading of a tribute to Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville. The committee who prepared the tribute consisted of Mr. George H. Tripp, chairman; Mr. Charles K. Bolton, and Miss Nellie M. Whipple, and they said as follows:

The Massachusetts Library Club mourns the loss of a former president, and a man for many years an active member, whose sunny nature and hearty good-fellowship enlivened the meetings, and whose good sense and fund of knowledge, deeper than book-lore, made his counsel of the greatest value to the association. His advice was always sane, and his happy optimism and friendly disposition endeared him to all who were privileged to know Sam Walter Foss.

As he aptly expressed it in his own verse, he so lived

"That other travellers following on  
May find a gleam, and not a gloom;  
May find their path a pleasant way,  
A trail of music and of bloom."

The chief speaker of the evening was Mr. James B. Connolly, who spun many delightful sea-yarns about the Gloucester fishermen.

Mr. Cooke, in speaking on the Boy Scout movement, described the objects of the movement, its origin and aim, and told something about its organization. In conclusion he answered some objections which have been made to the movement, and warned librarians against so-called boy scout magazines, as there is as yet no official publication of that sort.

At the Saturday morning session the general subject for discussion was the "Great out-of-doors," and the first speaker was Miss Helen A. Ball, of Worcester, who spoke upon "Two aspects of bird study."

Dr. Burton N. Gates, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, followed Miss Ball, and talked upon the subject "Possibilities in bee keeping, with suggestions for librarians."

Dr. Gates presented a classification of agricultural literature, which is an adaptation from Dewey and has been edited by various librarians throughout the country. He would be very glad to furnish this classification to any one upon application.

The last speaker of the conference was Mr. Xenophon D. Tingley, of Gloucester, who spoke upon the flora of the sea and the sands of the seashore. Mr. Tingley had many beautiful specimens of both sea-mosses and sands on exhibition, and he was aided by several young ladies, members of the Sea Moss Club.

The treasurer's report was then read, accepted, and placed on file, and the meeting was brought to a close by a motion that a vote of cordial thanks be extended to the genial Gloucester hosts who contributed so much to make the meeting a success.

LAILA A. MACNEIL, *Recorder pro tem.*

## VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### MEETING WITH COMMISSION

The Vermont Library Association held its annual meeting and the State Board of Library Commissioners held its quarterly meeting in Montpelier, at the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, on July 11 and 12.

Tuesday at the Association's business meeting the reports of special interest were those from the second vice-presidents, who told how the libraries in their counties were progressing and what were their successes and problems.

The "round table" with discussions considered "The library as a factor in education," "What the library means to men," "Library work of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs," led by the president of that body, and "Good books for libraries," all with very interesting papers and talks. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Miss E. S. Lease, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss L. D. Cheney, Rutland; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. C. Hills, Lyndonville; and six second vice-presidents, each of whom have two or three counties "in charge."

The Ladies' Library League entertained the visitors with a delicious luncheon at the Country Club and generous hospitality through the two days' meeting. The library trustees and other citizens provided an automobile ride.

In the evening Mr. P. M. Meldon, of Rutland, gave an address on Rudyard Kipling, illustrating with finely delivered quotations.

Wednesday morning the Board of Library Commissioners held a meeting and considered these subjects: "Cultivating a taste for something besides fiction," "Liberal rules for borrowers," "Removing material no longer useful," "Vermont libraries and the State Library," reports from the two Vermonters who attended the recent A. L. A. meeting, and "Commission work, old and new."

In the afternoon many visited the State House, and the State and Vermont Historical Society libraries, finishing the day with a picnic on the highest spot in the city, with a fine view.

A committee of five to answer technical questions were available before and after the meetings, thus serving partially in place of the omitted institute. In this omission Vermont and Wisconsin agreed.

The usual exhibit of the Commission attracted many people on both days.

The thirty-five librarians, and as many more of the "general public" who attended seemed much pleased with the intellectual (and other) entertainment.

R. W. WRIGHT,

*Secretary of the Commission.*

## Library Clubs

### MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club was held in the club room of the Children's department of the Public Library Monday, May 1. The report of the nominating committee was adopted, which elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Delia G. Ovitiz; vice-president, Miss Mary E. Dousman, secretary-treasurer, Miss Florence Weissert, and two additional members of the board, Miss Winifred Bailey and Mr. S. A. McKillop.

The club sent a vote of thanks to Miss Van Valkenburg for her work in starting and organizing the club and her untiring efforts to promote its growth. There was a free discussion of plans for next year which foretells enthusiastic work on the part of all the members. LILIAN E. WEBB, *Secretary pro tem.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school closed Friday, June 23. During the summer an office will be maintained in the temporary quarters in the State Normal College.

Recent donations of library material for the school have been received from Mary E. Lytle ('10), Faith E. Smith ('00), Helen G. Sheldon ('03), Helen M. Thompson ('01), Lucy D. Waterman ('07), and Joseph L. Wheeler ('09). Several other students have presented material to the State Library. These gifts have proved particularly useful in furnishing material now out of print and, consequently, hard to obtain through regular sources.

Juniors not excused on the basis of previous library experience have been assigned summer practice work as follows: Miss Georgia Benedict, Kingston (N. Y.) City Library; Miss Elza K. Carnegie and Miss Helen S. Carpenter, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Alice M. Dougan, Pember Library, Granville, N. Y.; Miss Daisy M. Enright, Nutley (N. J.) Public Library; Miss Florence I. Holmes, Y. M. A. Library, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Gudrun Holth, Chicago Public Library; Miss Mildred K. Jones, Utica (N. Y.) Public Library; Miss Gertrude Krausnick, Minneapolis Public Library, and Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Margaret M. Lewis, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library; Miss Pauline McCauley, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Emily V. Miller, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Potter, Library of Congress; Mr. Victor A. G. Smith, field work with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

### NOTES OF POSITIONS

Coulter, Miss Edith M., B.L.S., '07, re-

signed her position in the Leland Stanford Jr. University Library in June to become senior assistant in the Reference department of the University of California Library.

Enright, Miss Daisy M., 1910-11, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Nutley, N. J.

Foote, Miss Elizabeth L., B.L.S., 1892, for several years in charge of the Training Class of the New York Public Library, has been transferred to the 125th Street Branch as librarian in charge.

Fordice, Miss Frances, B.L.S., '11, has been engaged to catalog the private library of Mr. F. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Janvrin, Mr. Charles E., '11, is cataloging the private library of Dr. Stanton, Schenectady, N. Y.

Keator, Mr. Alfred D., New York State Library School, '12, is serving as temporary assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library during the summer months.

McCauley, Miss Pauline, '10-11, goes to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh as first assistant in the Wylie Avenue Branch, Sept. 1. Matthews, Miss Gertrude, '10-11, has returned to Waco (Texas) to resume her work as librarian of the Public Library.

Rawson, Miss Fannie C., has resumed her work as secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission after a year's leave of absence to pursue a special course in the school.

Rhodes, Miss Isabel K., B.L.S., '00, has been appointed reference assistant in the New York State Library. For the past year Miss Rhodes has been connected with the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Watts, Miss Blanche V., '10-11, has returned to her position as librarian of the Morningside College Library, Sioux City, Ia. F. K. WALTER.

### ONTARIO SUMMER SCHOOL

The Department of Education of Ontario, Canada, established this year a summer library school in Toronto, June 14-July 12. Instruction was given and classes held in the domestic science room, model school, on St. James Square. It is the first library school held in Ontario, and was designed to meet the needs of library workers in the province. Entrance examinations were not required, as this was the first session of the school; but candidates were required to have had a high school course or its equivalent. Instruction was carried on through lectures and class work with practical demonstrations by experts. Subjects of study included literature, library methods, classification and cataloging, administration, reference work, traveling libraries, and work with children. There was an attendance of 32 students, including two or three who are taking a partial course only. Of the students taking the complete course all but two are women. Among the women students four are graduates of Toronto University or affiliated colleges.



WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
SCHOOL

## NEWS NOTES

The Commencement week at the Western Reserve University was the week of June 11. On Monday, June 12, the faculty gave their annual luncheon in the rooms of the school to the class of '11 and the graduates. An unusually large number were present, including many of the out of town alumni and lecturers. President Thwing was the toastmaster of the occasion, and introduced in turn Miss Mackenzie, '11, the president of the class; Miss Steele, '09, the newly-elected president of the Alumni Association; Mr. Reese, '05, home on a visit from his library in Honolulu; Professor Root, of Oberlin; Dr. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, a welcomed visitor for the day, and the dean. The informal speeches were entertaining, and an unusually enjoyable time was the result. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held preceding the luncheon. Heretofore this meeting has been held at the time and place of the A. L. A. conference, but this year it was thought advisable to change it to Commencement week in Cleveland, and the change was found to be very satisfactory, for it brought together many more of the alumni. The class were given their certificates of graduation at the general University Commencement exercises held on Thursday, June 15, in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel, which is a new and very beautiful building added to the campus this year. The speaker of the day was Rollo Ogden, editor of the *New York Evening Post*. The very much appreciated gift of the class of '11 to the school was a further addition to the tea service originally presented by the class of '09.

Examinations for entrance were held Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Martha Wilson, '05, has resigned her position as librarian of the Minnesota State Library Commission to become supervisor of School Libraries, Department of Public Instruction, St. Paul.

Mr. Richard Lavell, '05, superintendent of Branches and Stations of the Minneapolis Public Library, has been promoted to the assistant librarianship of that library.

Miss Stella Norton, '09, assistant in the Catalog Department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been transferred to the Glenville Branch.

Miss Mary Enoch, '10, assistant at the Glenville Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been transferred to the St. Clair Branch.

Miss Mabel Hawthorne, '11, has been appointed assistant in the University of Washington Library at Seattle.

Miss Vivien Mackenzie, '11, is to have charge of the records of the Housing and

Tenement Department of the Cleveland Board of Health.

Miss Elizabeth Richards, '11, has been appointed assistant in the Reference and Cataloging departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Marion Warner, '11, has been appointed assistant in the Children's Department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Grace Windsor, '11, has been appointed first assistant at the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Elizabeth Cummings, '11, has been appointed temporary assistant at the Edgewater sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Emelia Wefel, '11; Miss Marie Cahill, '11, and Miss Helen Prouty, '11, of the Cleveland Public Library staff, have returned to their libraries.

Miss Harriet Smith, '11, has been appointed temporary assistant at the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

## Reviews

TOWERS, John. Dictionary catalogue of the operas and operettas which have been performed on the public stage. Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Pub. Co., 1910. \$7.

Mr. Towers states in his preface that the compilation of this dictionary has extended over 16 years and the large number of titles collected is good evidence of this fact. The final results of this research are presented in compact form for ready reference purposes in three separate lists: (1) an alphabetical arrangement of the titles of 28015 operas and operettas with brief information for each as to the composer's name, dates and nationality; (2) a list of 6857 composers with the titles of all operas composed by each; and (3) a list of libretti with information as to the number of times each story or theme has been set to music. All three lists are alphabetical and economize space closely, the first and third being of the title-a-line type. Of the three the first list is the longest and will be the most used. Only operas which have actually been performed on the public stage are supposed to be included in this list, although in some cases where either proof or disproof of such performance is not certain the title has been admitted with an indication of this doubt. No attempt is made to include any descriptive or critical matter, as the compiler states that his object is simply to make his dictionary a ready reference guide for answering questions as to the existence of any opera of a given title, whether it has ever been publicly performed, its composer's name, dates and nationality, the total list of operas by any one composer, and the number of times a subject has been set to music. These lim-

itations are adhered to strictly and no answer is attempted to any other questions.

The need of a complete and satisfactory reference book on this subject in English has been felt for some time. The treatment in Grove's "Dictionary of music" is brief and not complete, though perhaps as full as could be expected in a dictionary of the larger subject. The various small handbooks which give plots are satisfactory as far as they go, but these generally include only the hundred or so best known operas. The subject has been better covered in foreign reference books, among which are: Clément, *Dictionnaire des operas*. Paris, 1897; Riemann, *Opern-Handbuch*. Leipzig, 1887; and Das-sori, *Opere e operisti* (*Dizionario lirico*, 1541-1902). Genoa, 1903. Comparison with these shows that Mr. Towers' book is of the type of the Italian work rather than that of the French or the German, and contains more titles than any of the others. Das-sori's dictionary is of the same compact title-a-line type, while Clément and Riemann list fewer titles, but give for each descriptive and critical material about the music, sources, plot, etc., of each opera. From what has been said of the intentional limitation of the present work it is evident that it does not supersede the French and German lists, which must still be used for their descriptive and critical matter, although it surpasses both in the number of operas recorded. A count of the number listed under certain well-known titles shows: Ariadne (Ariane, Arianna) 58, Faust 38, Francesca da Rimini (Françoise de Rimini) 25, L'Olympiade 49, etc.

Certain typographical and mechanical faults possibly inseparable from a list composed almost entirely of proper names and figures are occasionally evident. There are some slips in proof-reading, though these are not frequent in proportion to the great number of foreign names included, and the system of cross references might well have been extended somewhat. The book contains, however, a great mass of information, and should be distinctly useful for ready reference within the limits distinctly marked by the compiler.

I. G. M.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, June, contains the report of the Pasadena conference and also articles on "The 'Eternal' or of the librarian," by Francis F. Browne, editor of *The Dial*, and "The basis of support for public library work," by Franklin F. Hopper, both of these articles having been part of the proceedings of the convention. The July number contains "The library as an investment," by H. C. Wellman, and "The effect of commission plan

of government on public libraries," by Alice S. Tyler.

*Librarian*, The, April, contains "Muhammadan books and libraries," by J. F. Schelltema, and the usual departmental matter.

*Library Assistant*, July, contains "The diary of our Easter pilgrimage" (continued), by Olive E. Clarke.

*Library Association Record*, June, contains "Should children's reading be restricted?" by I. Briggs; "The social work of the St. Louis Public Library," and "The National Library of Wales."

*Library World*, June, contains "Classification and discovery," L. Stanley Jost; "Access to files of current periodicals in reading rooms," by Walter S. C. Rae; "Procedure in obtaining extension of rating power for public library purposes," by S. A. Pitt.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, April, contains the California county free library law, and a circular of information for applicants for certificates of qualification to hold office of county librarian in California.

*New York Libraries*, April, contains "Outside the walls," by J. I. Wyer, jr., an address read at the Atlantic City meeting and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*; "A history teacher's use of a library," by Charlotte M. Faber; and "More liberal rules for borrowers," by Louise H. Coburn.

*Ceska Osveta, Bohemian Culture*, nos. 4 and 5 (April and May), contains an article by Jan Thon on the new Public Library of Prague, giving a short history of the libraries of Prague. Since the opening of the City Library in 1891 the number of readers has increased as follows: In 1906, 50,157 readers withdrew 100,735 books; in 1908, 74,533 readers withdrew 154,503 books; in 1910, 84,851 readers withdrew 175,894 books. Prague is now building a new library which will fulfil all the requirements of modern times. Also an article by Dr. Josef Wolff on Bohemian public libraries before 1848, and an article by Anton Mojzis about the exposition of books in Dresden, aiming at the denunciation of erotic literature.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, v. 6, no. 2, leads with an article by R. P. Nielsen on certain phases of the public library movement in Denmark, pleading for the private initiative and for municipal as against state control. Th. Dössing deals with private reading circles, while P. Petersen tells of Hjørslunde Parish Library. There are news from the field and the usual book reviews.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, v. 9, no. 2, is largely devoted to reviews of recent Scandinavian literature. Walter Stenström tells of a newly established society "Skådebanan," whose

purpose is to act as an agency for the production of healthy theatrical performances at popular prices both in the capital and in the smaller cities. A. S. Steenberg offers news from the Danish library field during 1910.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Attleborough (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1415 (1284 by purchase; 67 by gift; 64 by binding periodicals); total 13,827. Issued, home use 50,233 (fict. 75.10 per cent.). Total number borrowers 4600. New registration 779. Receipts \$7249.53; expenses \$7226.98 (salaries \$3008.43, books and periodicals \$2114.74, binding \$319.70, fuel and lights \$818.36).

The number of books lent from the children's department was 9994, greater than any previous year. Considerable coöperative work is done with schools.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* By a recent decision of the Board of Estimate the library has received the sum of \$200,000 for continuance of work upon the new central library.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Hiram Kelly Branch.* The Hiram Kelly Branch of the library was opened to the public June 24.

*East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L.* (8th rpt.—year 1910.) (Miss Louise Graham Hinsdale, libn.) Added 3157 (2690 by purchase; 351 by gift; 107 by binding); total 31,936. Issued 188,887, an increase of 19,279 over 1909. New borrowers 1260, 373 of which were at the branch. Receipts \$17,117.59; expenses \$14,906.20 (books \$3726.29, salaries \$5804.15).

Books were loaned to fire companies as in former years, and a travelling library was sent by request to the city water department workers at Oak Ridge.

"The circulation of these books from their centers was reported as numbering 728, a total one-third larger than last year. The playground also received a travelling library. This was principally for the use of the supervisor in reading aloud and story-telling; there seemed to be no demand for books for use by the children, especially as a great many of the children who use the playground drew books themselves from the library."

The two important events of the year were: the purchase by the city of a site 100 feet square on the corner of Elmwood avenue and Clinton street in the Third ward for the Elmwood branch library, and the application of public civil service regulations to library affairs, which went into effect the latter part of December—too late in the year to bring in any results for a report.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* (40th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911, being the 8th annual report of the board of library commissioners of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich.) (Samuel H. Ranck, libn.) Added 8727 (7458 by purchase, 1269 by gift); total, 115,050. Issued for home use, 306,935, as

compared with 313,843 last year. New cards issued, 5889; cards in force, 21,551, as compared with 22,775 the previous year. The total expended from the several library funds was \$1881.50 greater than the previous year, and \$4500 less than the total expenditures of three years ago. The receipts for the book fund for the year amounted to \$9625.52. It is interesting to note that of this sum \$3465 was received from police court fines, and \$3035.12 from county fines. In this connection, Mr. Ranck, in speaking of the uses for discarded books, makes the following interesting statement: "Some of the officials at the jail think that the jail is entitled to discarded books more than any other place because of their efforts to help prisoners to collect fines, these fines going to the book fund. Prisoners often have resources, but need the help of some one to get them, and this is done by the jail officials or deputy sheriffs. This is another illustration of how this method of supporting the library strikes different people. I feel very strongly that it would be a great thing for the library if it could be absolutely divorced in the minds of the public from all penal fines and crime. . . . If the library is worth anything at all, a reasonable income for books ought to be a part of the regular tax budget, and it ought not to fluctuate with all the possibilities of variation in an income dependent on the violation of the law. . . . In the early history of the state this primitive method of getting money for libraries may have served a useful purpose, but to-day it seems unworthy of a wealthy, progressive people."

The total number of readers in reading rooms was 247,511, as compared with 251,625 of last year. The decrease occurred in the branch libraries. There was a large increased attendance at the library exhibits, the number being 64,089. From the children's room, 39,945 volumes were issued, as compared with 41,052 of the previous year. Memorial libraries for children were sent into 7 homes, as compared with 15 of last year, and the total number of books issued in the five memorial libraries was 378, as compared with 578 last year. "The children's librarian reports that the suppression of coasting by the city authorities for several weeks resulted in fewer broken arms and legs to children to whom these boxes could be sent. The memorial libraries for shut-in adults were sent out 4 times, the total number of books issued in this way being 131, as compared with 66 last year." The falling off in registration at the library Mr. Ranck attributes chiefly to the inadequate supply of new books. An interesting paragraph on "The problem of the unused book," included in this report and printed separately elsewhere, gives a concise report of an investigation made by Mr. Ranck on the possibili-

ties of bringing back into active circulation the dead books of the library's collection. This report is worth careful study.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (15th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911.) (H. W. Craver, libn.) Added \$2,904 v.; total 358,732 v., 23,917 pm., of which 240,229 are in lending collections. Total circulation from lending collections, 1,134,789. Total no. books and magazines circulated and used in reading rooms, 2,130,538. Total attendance in reading rooms, 1,393,446. Total no. borrowers' cards in force, 120,269. Receipts, \$367,004.45; expenses, \$351,965.78 (books purchased, \$37,797.83; building department, \$112,238.49; lib. dept., \$139,202.17; training school, \$14,616.98).

The chief event of the year was the opening of the Homewood Branch on March 10. The Homewood building, provided for by gift of Mr. Carnegie, has a frontage of 134 feet and a depth of 88 feet, and is built of brown brick with white stone trimmings, the style being collegiate Gothic. At the opening of the branch the shelves contained about 10,000 books; with the additions of the year, the collection now numbers about 11,622. During the ten and a half months the branch was open the circulation was 141,601. The total number of borrowers from the branch is 6448.

The work of the lending department of the entire library was affected by the change of schedules made on May 23, 1910, as a measure of economy and by which the time of library opening was reduced by one-third. Each division was open from 9 to 6 o'clock three days a week, and from 1 to 9 o'clock three days, the two schedules alternating, and half of the division being open each evening. "One result of this change was that the work was heavier on the days when the hours were from 1 to 9 o'clock, as the largest proportion of our adult work is done in the evening, with men and women who are employed during the day. There are now 8 branch libraries, 45 adult stations, 106 school libraries, 56 home library clubs, 32 home library groups and 13 playgrounds—making in all 260 agencies through which, apart from the central library, to reach the reading needs of the city." The record of work done in the Pittsburgh report is always comprehensive, convincing and at the same time concise. In the catalog department 39,461 vols. were classified and cataloged. The department received from the printing and binding department 77,031 cards, all of which have been filed. For the depository catalog there have been received 39,857 cards from the Library of Congress, making the total number of cards in that catalog 426,193. In the technology department 1838 reference volumes were added, making a total of 33,422 volumes now in the department, with the

lending collection of about 8000 volumes also available for use in this department. The attendance for the year in this department was 23,173, and the number of volumes used 28,230. Various reading lists and bibliographies have been compiled by this department; also maps, including the topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey for the four quadrangles surrounding Pittsburgh, and a valuable map of industrial plants in the Pittsburgh region prepared by the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, have been mounted and given conspicuous place in the department.

The foreign books in the library number 26,736, an increase of 2546 during the year. "The Polish, Hebrew, Yiddish, Hungarian and Russian languages are not represented in the reference collection except by dictionaries. The other languages are represented in both collections, the larger proportion being in the lending collections."

In the reference department report it is stated that the picture collection numbers 26,813 pictures. "These, together with 18 sets of stereographs, in tours of 100 pictures each, are constantly used. The stereographs are so popular that the demand cannot be supplied; 30,000 were issued during the year."

Since May, 1910, the library has had direct management of its bindery. This arrangement has resulted in a marked economy in the cost of binding and has also made it possible to experiment with possible methods of reducing further cost. "One such experiment has had to do with the possibility of reinforcing before circulation books which are poorly bound and will be much used."

The periodical department reports 963 magazines on file and 137 newspapers, of which 109 magazines and 67 newspapers are either gifts or exchanges. This is exclusive of the 282 magazines and 83 newspapers kept in the technology department. In the library for the blind there are 814 books.

In the children's department there are altogether 227 agencies for distributing juvenile books; the total circulation for this department was 545,593. The total attendance at the story hours for the year was 78,094, an increase of 12,061 over that of last year. The total circulation of books through the schools division was 81,720. From the playgrounds division there was a circulation of 34,603. In the training school for children's librarians there was an enrollment of 59 juniors, 9 seniors and 1 special student, making 69 students in all.

#### FOREIGN

*Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls.* (49th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) Added, 7000 to ref. dept. (total, 222,376); added, 5333 to lending libs. (total), 126,328; total (entire collection), 348,704. Issued, 1,590,279.

*Italy. La Cultura Popolare* for June 15, 1911, has a report for 1910 on the public libraries (*biblioteche popolari*) of Milan, the system comprising a central library, eight branches, school libraries and traveling libraries. The number of volumes used has grown from 60,000 in 1904 to 254,180 in 1910. The latter figure includes 81,984 in belles lettres, 77,727 "instructive books," 39,692 in science.

*Christiania (Norway) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added, 5,402 vols.; total, 102,816. Circulation, 581,265, an increase of 24,000 over the preceding year. Expenditures, 77,000 kroner (salaries, 23,374.96; books and binding, 18,000).

The librarian, Mr. Nyhuus, makes a strong plea for a new central building, preferably a structure devoted exclusively to the library, but, as a second choice, one in which the two upper floors (out of five) might be used for other municipal purposes. Appropriation for a new branch library, at a cost of 62,000 kroner, has already been made and the building will soon be started.

### Librarians

ANDERTON, Basil, librarian of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has written a volume of essays, "Fragrance among old volumes," which has been recently published by Kegan Paul (7/6 net).

GIBSON, Miss Irene, chief assistant in the Publication Section of the Library of Congress, died at the Woman's Hospital in Detroit on July 9, after an illness extending over a little more than a year. Miss Gibson was born in Detroit, Dec. 11, 1866. She was graduated from the Detroit High School in 1887 and immediately entered the service of the Detroit Public Library, where she remained until 1894. During this period she did considerable post-graduate work in the Detroit schools, and was granted leave of absence to attend the New York State Library School, 1892-3, receiving the junior certificate at the latter date. From April, 1894, to April, 1896, she served as cataloger in charge of the reference room at the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Gibson went to Washington in April, 1896, to fill the position of cataloger and classifier in the Public Documents Library. In September, 1898, she was appointed assistant librarian of the old Washington Public Library, where she remained until her appointment to the Order Division of the Library of Congress in 1902. Almost from its beginning Miss Gibson was associated with the Publication Section of the Order Division, and rendered most valuable service in that department of the library. To a large capacity for work Miss Gibbons added considerable initiative and a strict attention to

details. To her colleagues in the Library of Congress her faithfulness to her work and her loyalty to the institution with which she was connected appear as characteristic traits. Her constant ambition was that the Library of Congress should take the lead in all its undertakings. During the last year of her life Miss Gibson afforded a signal example of courage, patience, and a fine reserve in enduring the ravages of a painful disease, remaining faithfully at her post of duty, and facing with indomitable pluck an end which she knew to be inevitable.

HARDY, E. A., secretary of the Ontario Library Association, is the author of "The public library; its place in our educational system," to be published in October by William Briggs, 29-37 Richmond street, Toronto, Ont.

HICKS, Frederick C., during the year 1910-1911 superintendent of reading rooms, Columbia University Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University Library. Mr. Hicks, previous to his work at Columbia, was assistant librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library, 1908-9, and librarian of the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., 1905-8. Previous to that time he was assistant chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress. Mr. Hicks is vice-president of the New York Library Club.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W., as previously noted in these columns, has resigned her position as director of the Pratt Institute Library School to become director of the New York Public Library School. Miss Plummer will return from her vacation on Sept. 1, at which time the full executive faculty of the new school will be assembled. It is difficult to give adequate note of achievement, influence and service such as Miss Plummer has contributed to the library movement. Her accomplishment has included not only practical library organization and development, but it is to her that a large body of young and progressive library workers owe (a debt which they themselves gladly admit) much of their standard of working efficiency and their higher ideal of library service. During 20 years of service, for 14 of which she was librarian as well as head of the library school, and won for the library the distinctive place in the library world that it has since maintained, Miss Plummer established, standardized and developed to its present high place among library schools the Pratt Institute School of Library Science. With the ripe judgment and experience resultant from this service Miss Plummer is ably fitted for her new undertaking. The good wishes of her numerous friends and admirers in the library profession, which include, and extend beyond, the alumni of the Pratt school, attend her in her new work.



Miss Plummer graduated in 1888 from the Columbia College Library School and was appointed cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library. She held this position for two years, when she resigned to become librarian of the Pratt Institute. In 1899 Miss Plummer was elected vice-president of the American Library Association, and at the recent Pasadena meeting was elected 2d vice-president, an office previously held by her in 1903. She was president of the New York Library Association in 1905, and has also been president of the Long Island and New York Library clubs, the establishment of which was inspired by her. Miss Plummer was given charge of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900, and was also appointed delegate to the Paris Bibliographical Congress in the same year. She has contributed much practical committee work to the A. L. A., especially in connection with the committee on library training, now a section of the Association, and with the earlier work of the Association with children, which also developed largely through her influence into the Children's Section of the Association. As an author Miss Plummer has contributed various aids to library workers, "Hints to small libraries" being probably the most valuable, and within the last few years has written useful and popular books for children in her "Roy and Ray in Mexico" and "Roy and Ray in Canada," and the "Stories from Chronicles of the Cid," all three of which have been published by Henry Holt & Co. and are extensively used by libraries.

RATHBONE, Miss Josephine Adams, for many years senior teacher of the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed assistant director of the school. With the appointment of Miss Plummer to the directorship of the new school in New York, the Pratt Institute School and the Pratt Institute Library have been again amalgamated after having for five years been conducted each as a separate institution. Mr. Stevens, librarian of the Pratt Library, has been appointed director of the school, but its direct conduct will be delegated to Miss Rathbone. Miss Rathbone graduated with the degree of B.L.S. from Albany in 1893 and that fall went to the Pratt Institute Library as first assistant in the cataloging department. When the library training class was organized as a school with a regular faculty in 1895, Miss Rathbone was made head instructor and has continued in that capacity until the present time. Her service as secretary of the New York State Library Association and of the New York Library Club and to A. L. A. committees has further strengthened her professional influence. Miss Rathbone's knowledge of curricula and training methods and her unusual pedagogical qualifications should secure to the Pratt school the high standards

attained for it under Miss Plummer's administration.

ROSE, Miss Ernestine, has been appointed registrar, instructor in library economy and supervision of practice in New York Public Library School. She is a graduate of New York State Library School, has been connected with the New York Public Library for several years, and librarian of the Chatham Square branch for the last three. Her acquaintance with the library's methods and personnel qualifies her especially as a supervisor of practice.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Miss Agnes, will be in New York on September 1 to take up her new duties as instructor in cataloging and classification for the New York Public Library School. Miss Van Valkenburgh has held the position of head cataloger of the Milwaukee Public Library since 1892. Her effective service and delightful personality are well known to librarians. She is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and after some business experience began library work under Mr. Henry J. Carr, then librarian of St. Joseph, Mo. The next year she came to Wisconsin and did pioneer work in arranging the libraries of state normal schools and cataloging them. Since her appointment to the Milwaukee Library she has had entire supervision of the cataloging and book-ordering departments. Miss Van Valkenburgh has given excellent service to the cataloging section of the American Library Association, and has served as president of the Wisconsin Library Association and of the Milwaukee Library Club. Her wide acquaintance in library circles and ability to interest people, added to her cataloging knowledge, makes her appointment promise well for the new school.

### Cataloging and Classification

BRANFORD, CT. JAMES BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L. Bulletin no. 13, May 1910-April, 1911. 31 p. O.

EAST ST. LOUIS (MO.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual cumulative supplement to the classified catalogue of the . . . library; a complete list of books added to the adult circulating and reference departments, January, 1908, to March, 1911.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Publications of the library issued since 1897, January, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 45 p. D.

NAAMTAFELS NAAR C. A. CUTTER'S "AUTHOR-MARKS" VOOR NEDERLANDSCHE BIBLIOTHEKEN BEWERKT DOOR MATH. WIERDSMA, MET EEN TOELICHTING EN GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING DOOR DR. H. E. GREVE. s'Gravenhage, Vereenig-

ing voor Openbare Leeszaalen in Nederland, 1910.

An adaptation of C. A. Cutter's two-figure Author tables for use in free public libraries in Holland. This is, as far as known, the first translation of the tables into any other central language, although they are used in several foreign countries. W. P. CUTTER.

SALEM (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin, vol. 8, May, 1907-April, 1911, with an index to volumes 1 to 8. Salem, Mass., Newcomb, 1911. 179 p. D. cl.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, vol. 1, 1910. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

AMERICANA. Rare Americana; a catalogue of historical and geographical books and pamphlets relating to America; with numerous annotations, bibliographical and descriptive. London, Stevens. 210 p. O.

ANDES MOUNTAINS. Mozans, H. J., *pseud.* Along the Andes and down the Amazon; with an introd. by Colonel Thdr. Roosevelt. N. Y., Appleton, '11. c. 20+542 p. (6 p. bibl.) il. maps, O. (Following the Conquistadores.) \$3 n.

ANTHROPOLOGY. Wright, G. F., *D.D.* The ice age in North America and its bearings upon the antiquity of man. 5th ed., many new maps and il.; enl. and rewritten to incorporate the facts that bring it up to date; with chapters on Lake Agassiz and the probable cause of glaciation, by Warren Upham. Oberlin, O., Bibliotheca Sacra Co., '11. c. 21+763 p. (26 p. bibl.) O. \$5 n.

AUTOGRAPHS. Henkels, S. V. Catalogue no. 1036; an exceedingly interesting and highly important collection of autograph letters and documents—broadside, mss., diaries, etc. 76 p. O. Henkels, Phil., 1911.

BOOKS. Estienne, Henri. The Frankfort book fair; the Franco-fordense emporium of Henri Estienne; ed., with historical introd., original Latin text with English translation on opposite pages and notes, by Ja. Westfall Thompson. Chic., Caxton Club, '11. c. 13+204 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. por. pl. facsim., 4°, \$12.50.

*Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1909, fasc. 4-6, contains "Code des

règles et de la documentation" and the proceedings of the "Conférence Internationale de Bibliographie et de documentation, 1908." In the latter, the remarks of each speaker are reported in the language (French, German, English) in which they were delivered.

— Same, 1910, fasc. 1-2, devoted to a French translation of the Anglo-American cataloging rules, with some introductory paragraphs calling attention to certain modifications necessary to make them serve as a basis for a set of international rules.

— Same, 1910, fasc. 3-6 (p. 71-308), given up mainly to a report on the Congrès International de Bibliographie et de documentation, Aug. 25-27, 1910; includes comments of Franklin Currier, of Harvard University, on the proposed international cataloging rules.

— Same, 1911, fasc. 1-3. Reports on international coöperation in the matter of bibliography, on the diffusion of the Decimal classification in Russia, a list (p. 140-198) of institutions and individuals coöperating in the matter of bibliography, the conclusions of the commission on internationale bibliography of forestry, an article on "the microphotographic book" (photographed on a very reduced scale, to be enlarged at will or thrown on a screen), etc. F. W.

CERAMICS. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Catalogue of the collection of pottery, porcelain and faience, by Garrett Chatfield Pier, assistant curator, department of decorative arts. N. Y., Metropolitan Museum, '11. c. 425 p. (8 p. bibl.) O. pap., 50 c.

COLOR BLINDNESS. Hayes, Samuel P. The color sensations of the partially color-blind, a criticism of current teaching. (In *The American Journal of Psychology*, July, 1911. 22:369-407.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 79 titles.

CRIMINOLOGY. List of works relating to criminology, pt. 2. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, June, p. 350-371.)

— List of works relating to criminology, pt. 3. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, July, v. 15, no. 7, p. 379-446.)

DRINKING CUP. Matheny, W. A. The common drinking cup. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1911. 18:205-213.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 23 titles.

DUTCH IN AMERICA. A catalogue of rare Dutch pamphlets relating to New Netherland and to the Dutch West- and East-

- India Companies, and to its possessions in Brazil, Angola, etc.; together with some pamphlets on early Dutch and foreign navigation and commerce. Hague, Van Stockum's Antiquariat, 1911. 42 p. D.
- EX-LIBRIS. Sangermano, R. E. Gli ex-libris: monografia, con la riproduzione di XXXV fac-simili di ex-libris antichi e moderni, tolti dalla collezione dell'autore. Torino, stamp. dell' Archivio tipografico, 1910. In-8, 42 p. et. pl.
- FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Brooklyn Public Library. Trees, forestry and lumbering; a list of books and of references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Lib., '11. 40 p. S. pap.
- FRANCE. Bibliographie d'étampes et de l'arrondissement, par Paul Pinson. Etampes: Dormann; Paris, Champion. v. 1, 156 p. 1910. 8°.
- An interesting addition to the local bibliographies which the student of French history finds necessary.
- ARCHIVES. Inventaire sommaire des archives historiques (Archives anciennes; correspondance) du ministère de la guerre. IV, 1. Paris, imp. nationale, 1910. In-8, 184 p.
- MODERN. Davois, G. Bibliographie napoléonienne française jusqu'en 1908. II. (M.-Z.). Paris, l'Édition bibliographique, 1910. 256 p. O.
- GERMANY. Katalog 144, Deutsche Länder- u. Städte-Geschichte mit Ausschluss von Bayern. Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat in München.
- 3652 titles dealing with various phases of the history of Germany, excluding Bavaria.
- Incunabula. Katalog 388. Inkunabeln Holzschnittbücher des 16. Jahrhunderts. Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig, 1910.
- 315 items, including 57 modern books dealing with the subject; illustrated.
- Incunabula. Incunabula typographica ex Italiae officinis provenientia diligenter descripta notisque bibliographicis illustrata. Romae, 1911. C. E. Rappaport.
- 144 Italian incunabula, with reproductions of Venetian illustrations, etc.
- HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS. Lasteurie, R. de, and Vidier, Alex. Bibliographie annuelle des travaux historiques et archéologiques publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France (1906-1907). Paris, Leroux, 1909. 269 p. O.
- HOLLAND. COLONIAL LITERATURE. Henoch, Hub. Die deutsche Kolonial-literatur in Jahre 1908. Berlin, Süsserott, 1910. O. 92 p. 2 fr. 50.
- LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. Meyer, H. H. B. Select list of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 69 p. D. Price, 10 c.
- LAW (CHILD). Carrigan, T. C. The law and the American child. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1911. 18:121-183.)
- This article is followed by a bibliography of 47 titles.
- MANUSCRIPTS. Delisle, Léopold. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un catalogue de manuscrits et pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, Champion. 98 p. D.
- MEDICAL LITERATURE. Garrison, Fielding H. The Historical Collection of Medical Classics in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. (In the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 17, 1911. 56:1785-1792.)
- An interesting and valuable description of the great historical works of medicine in the great library at Washington.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SUBSIDIES. Library of Congress. Additional references relating to mercantile marine subsidies; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. 164 p. O. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.
- MEXICO. Lowell (Mass.) City Library. Mexico, Central and South America; a list of books . . . in the Lowell City Library, July, 1911. Lowell, Mass. 29 p. D.
- MUSIC. Schwartz, Rud. Katalog der Musikbibliothek Peters. Neue Aufl. 1 (Bücher und Schriften). Leipzig, Peters, 1910. 227 p. O.
- NÜRNBERG (GERMANY) CITY LIBRARY. Katalog der Nürnberger Stadtbibliothek. I, 1 (Geschichte). Nürnberg, Schrag, 1909. 599 p. O.
- PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Severance, H. O., and Walsh, C. H. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States

and Canada. Supplement, Sept. 1, 1910. 72 p. O. Ann Arbor, Mich., Wahr, 1910.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Haney, L. H. History of economic thought; a critical account of the origin and development of the economic theories of the leading thinkers in the leading nations. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 17+567 p. (5 p. bibl.) D. \$2 n.

— Webb, S. Grants in aid: a criticism and a proposal. N. Y., Longmans, '11. 7+135 p. (19 p. bibl.) O. (Studies in economics and political science.) \$1.75 n.

QUAKERS. Henkels, S. V. Catalogue no. 1032: Quakeriana; a remarkable collection of books relating to the Society of Friends. 95 p. O. Phil., 1911.

SOILS. Free E. E. Movement of soil material by the wind, with a bibliography of eolian geology. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off.

SOUTH AMERICA. Currier, Rev. C. W. Lands of the Southern cross; a visit to South America. Wash., D. C., Spanish-Am. Publication Soc., '11. c. 401 p. (5 p. bibl.) map, pls. 12°, \$1.50.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

AMERICAN. Catalogue no. 600, including scarce and precious books, manuscripts and engravings from the collections of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and Charles Et. Brasseur de Bombourg, the library of Edward Salomon, late governor of the state of Wisconsin, and other important collections offered for sale by Joseph Baer & Co. Frankfurt a.M., Germany. 265 p. D.

AUTOGRAPH letters, documents, and manuscripts, mainly from private collections. N. Y., 1911. 22 p. D. (Anderson Auction Co.)

LIBBIE, C. F., & Co. Catalogue. pt. 1 of the valuable private library of the late Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia. Bost., 597 Washington st., Libbie. 90 p. D.

MAGGS BROS. Rare and interesting books, prints, and autographs. Lond., W.C., 109 Strand. 160 p. D.

MERWIN-CLAYTON SALES COMPANY. Catalogue of a further portion of the library of the late Edward Everett Hale (with some additions). N. Y., 1911. 52 p. D.

— Miscellaneous books: Americana, genealogy, local history, Washington, New York, etc.; to be sold at auction Wednesday, June 21, 1911. 29 p. D. N. Y., 1911.

### Notes and Queries

EVERETT, EDWARD, EDITOR DANIEL WEBSTER'S WORKS.

EDITOR LIBRARY JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR: Having had a call for Edward Everett's edition of Daniel Webster's works, my attention was called to the fact that the edition of Webster, published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1851, in six volumes, is properly called Everett's edition. In the preface of vol. 1 to Curtis's "Life of Daniel Webster," it is stated that "Mr. Everett had edited a full collection of Mr. Webster's works, to which he prefixed a beautiful and carefully written biographical memoir." In the next sentence he is stated to have also assisted in carrying through the press "Mr. Webster's Correspondence," edited by Fletcher Webster and published in 1857. The curious fact is that Mr. Everett's editorial function, except for his authorship of the biographical introduction, seems to find no recognition in the library catalogs available to me nor, *e. g.*, in Larned's "Bibliography of American History." This may be due to the absence of Mr. Everett's name from the title pages of the works, which in itself seems singular. So important a piece of editorial work ought certainly to be noted in our catalogs. W. I. FLETCHER.

CATALOGING QUESTIONS.—Will some one please tell me what the following terms mean?: Unit system of cataloging; Relative classification; Loose classification. They appeared on a library examination paper. Is relative classification a synonym for relative location? READER.

BOOKS AND DISEASE.—The undersigned having been requested to speak upon "Books and the transmission of disease" before the next International Congress of Hygiene, desires any information as to cases where books were, or thought to be, the source from which the disease was contracted, either through the agency of germs or insects soiling the books. This includes not only the so-called contagious diseases, but also the skin diseases. Cases of persons contracting tuberculosis through this source are especially wanted. WM. R. REINICK.

1709 Wallace st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPPLEMENTS TO REFERENCE LISTS.—The Library of Congress is preparing a series of supplements to certain of its printed reference lists which shall bring them down to

date. The general form and style are to be the same as the original issues and the pagination will continue the pagination of the existing lists so that it will be an easy matter to attach the supplements to the earlier parts.

The first three will bring down to date the lists on: Income taxation; Mercantile marine subsidies; Popular election of senators.

The next three will supplement the existing lists on: Direct primaries; Employers liability; Postal savings banks.

The other lists will be taken up as rapidly as possible until all those of vital interest have been covered. Where a list has been in print a long time, or has previously been provided with supplements a new edition will be published should the continued interest of the subject demand it.

The supplements will be distributed free to depository and all other libraries on our mailing list, while individuals desiring copies may purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents,\* Government Printing Office.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

**DUPLICATION.**—Russell Sturgis' "The artist's way of working in the various handicrafts and arts of design" (N. Y., Dodd, Mead, 1910, 2 v.) is a reissue on smaller paper, but from the same plates as his "A study of the artist's way of working," etc., issued by the same publishers in 1905.

Libraries possessing the one will find it unnecessary to procure the other.

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

## Humors and Blunders

### PROBLEMS OF THE DESK ASSISTANT

*Reprinted from the Evening Telegram, July 21, 1911.*

WHAT is a Desk Assistant?

No, that is not a funny conundrum. It is a very serious matter.

The Desk Assistant is the young woman in the Public Library who takes the book you are returning and the book you have just selected and checks them in the card index. Then she stamps your library card, and hands back the new book and the card.

What a simple occupation!

Yes, it would be if that were all.

But the Desk Assistant must be ready at a moment's inquiry to tell the casual visitor, smilingly, the date on which George Washington died; who invented safety pins; the height of the Himalayas; Maude Adams' real

name; and if George Eliot is writing a sequel to "Lorna Doone."

She must explain gently that all the copies of Arnold Bennett's latest novels are out at present.

Nobody believes her. Every one thinks she is hiding a copy in her own desk so that she may read it herself—between questions.

Then a little girl comes in with her mother's book and card.

"Mamma wants a story book called 'When you get it, keep it,'" says the little girl.

And the Desk Assistant is supposed to know immediately what is wanted. The wonderful thing is that she goes to the shelf and gets a copy of "To have and to hold."

That is the book which the little girl's mother told her to ask for.

Then a little boy comes in and wants "Strawberry O'Flynn."

Of course the Desk Assistant understands. She shows him "Huckleberry Finn" and "The Mickey O'Flynn Stories." He wants them both. The Desk Assistant must let him have one only, and yet send him away perfectly happy.

It is an easy task.

Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook patronizes the library—and the Desk Assistant. She wants something by Mary J. Holmes, The Duchess or Laura Jean Libby. It is the task of the Desk Assistant to supply the literary needs of Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook and at the same time to lead her tastes gently toward George Meredith and Henry James.

And all the time the Desk Assistant is wondering how Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook can wear a hat that cost as much as the Desk Assistant's monthly salary.

Sometimes joy is awakened in the bosom of the Desk Assistant. Yesterday a tired, overworked girl came to her.

"I want a story book," she began, "where the poor girl marries the rich man and lives happily ever afterwards."

The Desk Assistant could not entirely hide her surprise.

"Oh, I know it don't happen in real life," the applicant went on; "but I wish it did. Anyhow, I like to read about it."

And what about the Desk Assistant's own culture? Does she not love Walter Pater's works? Does she not spend her leisure hours over Murray's translations from the Greek drama? Are not Michael Angelo's sonnets her consolation in her rare hours of ease?

They are not! Her favorite reading matter is a Paris Fashion Plate. R. G. W.

## Library Calendar

### SEPTEMBER

25-Oct. 2. N. Y. L. A. N. Y. City.

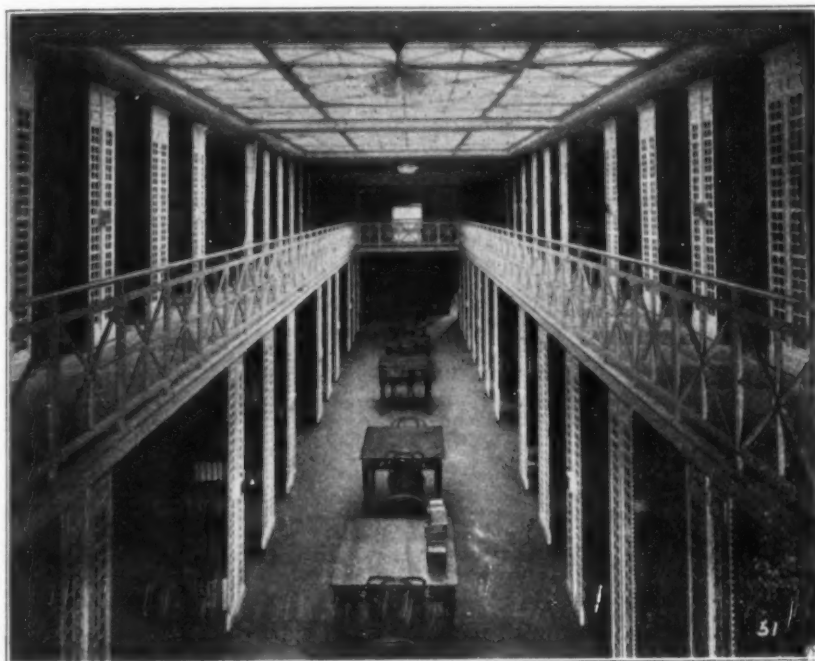
\* Postal orders and drafts should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, and, like all other remittances, should be made in advance and sent direct to him at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

WM. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian*

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects



Study Room with Sneed Standard Stack Equipment

### **FIRE PROOF THROUGHOUT**

No inaccessible dust pockets. No hollow enclosed spaces.  
Simplest construction consistent with strength and rigidity.  
Thorough ventilation through shelves and shelf supports.  
Shelves quickly adjustable and interchangeable at will.  
Thoroughly and safely illuminated by day or by night.  
Minimum of space consumed by supports and shelves.  
No disease breeding places. No vermin harbors.

---

**THE SNEAD & CO. IRON WORKS**

**Founded 1850**

**Jersey City, N. J.**

CHIVERS' BINDINGS have obtained recognition throughout the library world for STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—lasting qualities—but in the past it has been more or less gently urged that they might be more attractive looking.

STRONGER BINDINGS THAN CHIVERS' ARE IMPOSSIBLE AND NOT NEEDED. WE NOW SUPPLY BETTER LOOKING BINDINGS.

In order to improve the appearance of our books we have had lettering especially designed for the titles wherever the narrowness or width of the back and the length of the title render it desirable. This and the new decorated backs give a distinctive appearance to CHIVERS' present-day work.

We solicit correspondence with librarians who are desirous of effecting economy in the service of their books. We have suggestions to make arising out of our extended experience with Library wear and tear.

---

### CHIVERS BOOK BINDING CO.

911-913 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

---

### DURÄ BINDING COMPANY

If you want the *strongest* Binding on your Library Books you should try the DURÄ, which is an improvement on the Wales' Pat., June 7, 1898, and it can be had in any Style or Material.

---

### DURÄ BINDING COMPANY

J. RUFUS WALES, Prop.

40 Shawmut Ave., Marlborough, Mass.

---

GILBERT D. EMERSON

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING

209 North Eleventh Street, . . . . . PHILADELPHIA

---

DIRT AND FINGER MARKS  
SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED  
FROM THE PAGES OF BOOKS

---

Torn Leaves Mended.

Missing Corners Replaced

~~BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS~~

HENRY JOHN BROWN

## B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philological Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders or by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

**B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.**

New York Agency, 16 Beaver Street

## BERNARD QUARITCH

11 Grafton Street, New Bond St., London, W.

*Bookseller, Publisher and  
Agent for Public Institutions*

BERNARD QUARITCH would draw attention to the fact that he deals not only in rare and costly books, but also in every description of works in general literature, science and the arts, and that he is at all times willing to undertake the very smallest commissions for customers.

He has always made a special feature of trying to procure for customers any books they may require which may not be in stock, and makes every effort to render this important department most efficient.

Commissions for Auction Sales are faithfully executed, and he is always ready to give customers his advice on this or any other subject connected with book collecting.

Catalogues are issued monthly and forwarded to all customers who desire them.

BERNARD QUARITCH acts as agent to Learned Societies, Public Libraries and Institutions, both for the supply of books as well as for the sale of their publications.

**O**UR service in handling orders and inquiries from **Public Libraries, School and College Libraries** is unexcelled. Our long experience, our large stock of books, and our location in the publishing center of the country, makes this service both intelligent and competent. The large number of libraries which purchase their books from us is constantly increasing.

*Our STANDARD LIBRARY CATALOGUE of 2500 Approved Books—Third Revision will be sent free on request*

## THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY

*Wholesale Dealers in the Books of All Publishers*

33-37 East 17th Street : Union Square North : New York City

## OUR BOOK BUSINESS

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house**, and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock**, buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices**.

Our facilities for supplying **libraries**, both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **NEW BOOK CATALOGUE** is ready. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

## CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**PUBLISHERS  
IMPORTERS  
BOOKSELLERS**

**W**E invite the attention of **LIBRARIANS** to our extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

===== *SEND FOR CATALOGUES* =====

**FOREIGN BOOKS** imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out of print publications.

**THE BOOK BUYER**, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, with a special department for matters of interest to **LIBRARIANS**, will be sent free to any library on application.

## EM. TERQUEM

**J. TERQUEM & CO., Export Booksellers, Publishers, Bookbinders  
19, Rue Scribe, PARIS (FRANCE)**

Library Agents in Paris for the Supply of French and Continental Literature and Publications.

Special service recommended for out of print books and collections.

Catalogues published and sent on application.

Agency in New York where shipments are made once a week, and where payments and remittances are received.

Terms and references will be gladly furnished.

Sole Agents for the United States of the Art and Architectural Publications of **MASSIN** (formerly Schmid & Daly) and **THEZARD**, and of the musical magazine **S. I. M.**, Organ of the International Society of Music, the finest magazine in existence relating to music, to which every Library should subscribe. Subscription, \$5.00 a year.

*Sample copies sent free on application to*

**J. TERQUEM & CO., 16 Beaver Street, NEW YORK  
19, Rue Scribe, PARIS**

# THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

## BOOK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for several years, handling with satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call your attention to the elaborate facilities at our disposal, and to the prompt and complete despatch of Library orders. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive special attention. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Free, Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

9-15 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.



# HIGGINS'

DRAWING INKS  
ETERNAL WRITING INK  
ENGROSSING INK  
TAURINE MUCILAGE  
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE  
DRAWING-BOARD PASTE  
LIQUID PASTE  
OFFICE PASTE  
VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

*Are the Finest and Best Goods of Their Kind*

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the **Higgins Inks and Adhesives**. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean and well put up, and withal so efficient. They are specially adapted for use in Libraries, Schools, Architects' and Engineers' Offices, as well as for general home and office use.

**HIGGINS' WHITE INK**, for pen and brush work  
25 cents a bottle; 35 cents by mail.

AT DEALERS' GENERALLY

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Manufacturers**

Branches: Chicago and London

271 Ninth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.





# WILLIAM H. RADEMAEKERS

IMPROVED LIBRARY BINDER

*Binder for the Newark Free Public Library*

Cor. Chester Ave. and Oraton St., NEWARK, N. J.

We make a specialty of Library Binding, and to show a sample of our workmanship, will bind free of charge any two 12mos sent to us by prepaid express.

All books are returned within four weeks of their arrival at the bindery.

**OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT.**—Books of all Publishers reinforced in our binding with our new style of fancy, decorated backs which we have just introduced.

SEND FOR LATEST CATALOGUES.

# H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

*Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.*

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

*A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature," ) post free.*

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.

# F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, Querstrasse 16

Founded 1805. BRANCH HOUSES IN LONDON AND PARIS

European Agent for a great number of American University Libraries, Colleges, Government Institutions and Collectors in the United States and Canada.

Houses at LEIPZIG for German and General Literature; in LONDON and PARIS for English and French.

Peculiar facilities for prompt filling of Library orders at reasonable prices. Special attention paid to the purchase of sets and old and rare books. Periodicals promptly supplied either by my own shipments or by bookpost.

Own bookbinding establishments: Excellent workmanship, best material, correct lettering. Brockhaus' Monthly List of New Books sent post free on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## TICE & LYNCH

Custom House Brokers

16 Beaver St., New York

Importations of books and Works of Art consigned to us will receive careful attention

## ALBERT BONNIER PUBLISHING HOUSE

Scandinavian and Finnish Books

40 West 28th Street

NEW YORK CITY

LIBRARY AGENTS      LISTS FREE

## U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence

## W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,

1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**BOOKS.**—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 50,000 rare books. **BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP**, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.



### **TO LIBRARIANS**

If you order **THE PUBLISHERS' TRADE LIST ANNUAL** for 1911 before August 31st, the date of publication, the price is \$1.50. If ordered after that date, \$2.00.

Every public library should have a copy for reference, as it contains the very latest catalogue of practically every publisher of importance in the United States. It would cost more than \$1.50 for postage alone for catalogue requests to a small number only of publishers represented in the great catalogue collection.

## NEW VOLUME IN **“American Catalog” Series** **TO LIBRARIANS**

The American Catalog for 1908-10, covering in one alphabet American book production by author, title, subject and series for those three years, is nearly ready for delivery. It forms a complete reference dictionary of American publications for the period covered, cumulating in one alphabet, and therefore superseding, the *Annual American Catalog* for 1908 and 1909, and the *Annual Summary Number* of *THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY* covering 1910.

The rapid growth of book production during the past three years is reflected by the size of the volume, over 1500 pages, as against 1164 pages for the previous triennial American Catalog, 1905-07. The Directory of Publishers runs to about 80 pages.

To advance subscribers the price of the American Catalog, bound in half morocco, uniform with preceding volumes, is \$7.50. After September 1st the price will be \$10.00.

The edition is strictly a limited one, printed from type, which has already been distributed. Those desiring copies will do well, therefore, to advise us as soon as possible. The American Catalog, 1876 to date, is the American book trade bibliographical record, and unbroken sets of it are of increasing importance and value.

We have still on hand a very few copies of the American Catalog for 1900-04, also 1905-07, which we can supply at \$7.50 each. These, with the present volume, form an Index to practically all the “books in print.”

**Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY**  
**298 Broadway NEW YORK**

## Dealers Who Issue Catalogues of Library Books

### DOMESTIC.

- Am. Magazine Exchange, 3518 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Anderson, John R., 96 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Baker & Taylor Co., Booksellers and Publishers, 33-37 East 17th St., New York.  
 Björck and Björsson, 48 W. 28th St., New York Scandinavian books.  
 Blessing, W. F., Mgr., 328 Wabash Ave., Chicago.  
 Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass. (Larger stock of magazine sets than all other dealers combined.)  
 Brentano's, Publishers, Booksellers and Importers of Foreign Books, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.  
 Britnell, A., 241 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.  
 Cadby, J. W., Albany, N. Y. (Largest stock of Periodical Sets in the World.)  
 Campbell, William J., Philadelphia, Pa. (Americana and General Literature.)  
 Caspar, C. N., Co., 431 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 A. S. Clark, Peekskill, N. Y. ("Out of print" Books and Pamphlets. Magazine, both common and scarce.)  
 Crawford, A. J., 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Engelle, Geo., 855 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Internat. Library Technology, \$2.65 each.  
 Foley, P. K., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
 Goodspeed's Bookshop, 52 Park St., Boston, Mass.  
 Gregory, H., 116 Union St., Providence, R. I.  
 Humphrey, G. P., 65 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Hunting, The H. R., Co., Springfield, Mass.  
 Huston, A. J., 92 Exchange St., Portland, Me.  
 Lauriat, Chas. E., Co., 385 Washington St., Boston.  
 Lemcke & Buechner, 30 West 27th St., New York.  
 Lexington Book Shop, 120 East 59th St., N. Y.  
 Liebeck, C. F., 442 E. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Littlefield, George E., 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
 Looser & Co., Frederick, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 McClurg, A. C., & Co., Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers. Retail 215-221 Wabash Ave.; Wholesale 330-332 E. Ohio St., Chicago.  
 McDermitt-Wilson Bargain Book Shop, 30 Church St., N. Y., Publishers' Reminders, Old, New and Rare Books, Subscription Sets.  
 McDonough Co., Joseph, 98 State St., Albany, N. Y.  
 Malkin, Henry, 43 Broadway, New York.  
 McVey, John Jos., 1229 Arch St., Phila., Pa. (Americana, General History, Science, Theology.)  
 Matthews, L. S., & Co., 2623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Mendoza, Isaac, Book Co., 17 Ann St., New York.  
 Philadelphia Magazine Depot, 326 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. J. Kuhlman, Prop.  
 Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.  
 Rosenbach Co., 1330 Walnut St., Philadelphia. (Americana, English Lit. Mus., Early Printing.)  
 Schulte, Theo. E., 132 East 23d St., New York. (Americana, General Literature, Theology.)

- Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., 151-153 West 25th St., New York. (Books in various languages.)  
 Taylor, Theo. J., Taunton, Mass. (Specialty, a stock of 150,000 pamphlets relating to America.)  
 Torch Press Book Shop, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (Books about Iowa and the early West.)  
 Union Library Association, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. (American and English Reminders.)  
 Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia and New York. New Books, Reminders and Rare Books.

### FOREIGN.

- Baer, Joseph, & Co., Hochstrasse 6, Frankfurt, Ger.  
 Baker's Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright St., Birmingham, England.  
 Blackwell, B. H., 50 and 51 Broad St., Oxford, Eng. (Theological, Classical and General.)  
 Brill, E. J., Oriental Printer and Publisher, Leiden, Holland.  
 Brockhaus, F. A., Querstrasse 16, Leipzig, Germ.  
 Ellis, Messrs., 29 New Bond St., London, Eng.  
 Fock, Buchhandlung Gustav., Leipzig, Germany.  
 Gilhofer & Ranachburg, I. Bognergasse 2, Vienna, Austria. (Old Books, Prints, Autographs.)  
 Gottschalk, Paul, 13 Unter den Linden, Berlin. (Rare Books and Mus., Science.)  
 Harrassowitz, Otto, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Hiersemann, Karl W., Königstrasse 39, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Higham, Charles, & Son., 27a Farringdon St., London, E. C. (Theology, second-hand and reminders.)  
 Junk, W., Berlin, Kurfürstendamm. (Science.)  
 Lemcke & Buechner (London, Paris, Leipzig), New York.  
 Maggs Bros., 109 Strand, London, Eng. (Fine and Rare Books, including Americana, Prints and Autographs. Catalogues gratis and post free.)  
 Nijhoff, Martinus, Nobelstraat 18, The Hague, Holland.  
 Olschid, Leo S., Publisher and Antiquarian Bookseller, Florence, Italy. (Americana, Incunabula, Mus. with and without illuminations, Dante Books, rare books of every kind, artistical bindings, prints, etc.)  
 Quaritch, Bernard, 21 Grafton St., New Bond St., London, England.  
 Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Ludwig), Hildegardstrasse 14, Munich, Germany. (American Books and Prints, Incunables, mus., Rare books, Prints.) (Showrooms, Lenbachplatz 6.) 150 catalogues issued.  
 Sotheman, Henry, & Co., 140 Strand, London, W. C.  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., 151-153 W. 25th St., New York; also Leipzig, London, Paris.  
 Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C. (Americana and Economica.)  
 Terquem Em., 10 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.



## To Librarians


OUR Library Department is conducted by a special manager and a corps of efficient assistants of long experience who is thoroughly prepared for expert service. Orders for all kinds of new and out-of-print books will receive prompt and careful attention.

Catalogues and special lists issued regularly.

Estimates will be furnished promptly.

Correspondence solicited.

It is always worth while for librarians visiting New York to call and examine our stock. We have recently made several purchases of large private collections particularly rich in Americana and good second-hand books suitable for libraries. Many genuine bargains can be easily secured.

 Please remember we pay all transportation charges.

**RIDPATH'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY.** From recent and authentic sources. Profusely illustrated with colored plates, ethnological charts, historical maps, type pictures, sketches and diagrams. 17 vols., royal 8vo, half leather, as new, New York, 1899.....\$22.50

**THE WORLD'S LIBRARY OF LITERATURE, HISTORY AND TRAVEL.** Edited by CHARLES MORRIS. Illustrated. 18 vols., 8vo, buckram, Philadelphia, 1898...\$15.00

**LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE.** Ancient and Modern. Edited by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Numerous illustrations and portraits. 31 vols., royal 8vo, half leather, gilt tops, New York, 1902.....\$22.50

**UNIVERSAL ANTHOLOGY (THE).** Edited by RICHARD GARNETT, LEON SALLEE and ALOIS BRANDT. Editors Memorial Edition. Illustrated. 33 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, uncut, London and New York, n. d.....\$33.00

**UNIVERSAL CLASSICS LIBRARY.** Illustrated with photogravures on Japan vellum. 30 vols., 8vo, half morocco, uncut, gilt tops, New York and London, 1901.....\$30.00

**GREAT EVENTS.** By famous historians. Edited by ROSSITER JOHNSON, C. F. HORNE, J. RUDD and others. Testimonial Edition. Illustrated. 20 vols., 8vo, full leather, gilt extra, gilt tops uncut.....\$27.50

**STODDARD'S LECTURES.** 14 vols.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  morocco, gilt tops, hundreds of illustrations. Fine condition. Pub. at \$56.00.\$32.50

---

**HENRY MALKAN**

*New York's Largest Book Store*

42 Broadway and 55 New Street,

New York



